THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

Sheridan's Victory.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Rhodes' Body at Winchester.

IMBODEN REPORTED DEAD

EARLY'S LAST ORDER.

IN THE FIELD, SOUTH OF WINCHESTER, SEPTEMBER 20, A. M.—Ere this reaches you the public will be apprised of another battle having taken place in this quarter. It was a hard contest, commencing at daylight on the 19th and ending only temporarily with the cloud of night.

The whole movement was made up of a series of eminently successful combinations. Everything on the field was more or less engaged. The cavalry did some very hard and splendid fighting. Merritt and Averill joined, and repeatedly charged. It was Averill who turned the enemy's left flank, taking one piece of artillery, on the Romney road.

General Rhodes' body is in Winchester, in a private house.

General Imboden is reported dead.

General Crook's Corps did the hardest of the infantry fighting, and in all probability lost the heaviest.

Colonel Duval, commanding a brigade in Crook's Corps, is slightly wounded and in a private house in town.

The battle was a decided success, and our achievements were brilliant ones. No branch of the service more than the cavalry deserves credit for gallantry on the field.

The Strategy of the Battle.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—General Sheridan's grand success near Winchester is noted as the first victory achieved by the national arms in the Shenandoah valley. But it is so magnificent in its proportions as completely to wipe out the long series of reverses which have given to that region the designation of "The Valley of Humiliation." The loss to the enemy in killed, wounded, and prisoners will, it is believed, reach not less than ten thousand, while the circumstances of the enemy's defeat leave Early's army in a condition little short of absolute rout and demoralization.

Popular logic will doubtless associate this brilliant exploit with the recent visit of the Lieutenant-General to the headquarters of General Sheridan—an association so far correct, no doubt, that, had not General Grant authorized General Sheridan to assume the offensive, we should not now have this victory to rejoice over. This does not, however, detract from the credit to which that gallant officer is entitled, and all the more so from the modest generosity with which he ascribes all the glory of the splendid achievement to his subordinate commanders.

The bearing of this operation on the greater problem immediately before General Grant is of capital importance, and will go far to decide the fate of Lee's army and Richmond. The tremendous importance of Lynchburg, as covering the now only remaining line of railroad communication with Richmond, has compelled Lee to retain in the valley full one-half of his entire force; and notwithstanding the terrible straits he has been put to for lack of troops to meet the movements of Grant, the fatal menace which the presence of Sheridan's army in the valley constantly held forth has forced Lee to submit to them, on peril of the loss of Lynchburg.

The army covering that point has, by Sheridan's splendid success, been disrupted and demoralized, and we may, at length, look for the execution of that movement in the valley which has always been an integral part of General Grant's programme of operations for the capture of Richmond.

Other co-operative moves, not now proper for public mention, may be expected; and those best informed of all the elements of the military situation feel the most assurance that we shall have Richmond before the Presidential election.—*New York Times.*

Early's Last Order to Obtain Favor with the People of the Valley.

IN THE FIELD NEAR LEETOWN, VA., September 17, A. M.—On the 12th of this month General Early issued an unusually lengthy general order, of which the following is in part a copy:—

I. Commanding officers will be held responsible that the troops commit no depredations. When camps are formed, the inspector, with the quartermaster of each command (and in the absence of these officers the commander shall detail an officer for this purpose), will make an inspection of the houses, fences, &c., near the camps, both on reaching and leaving them, and any property destroyed will be paid for by the quartermaster at the charge made by the owners, and the money will be stopped from the pay of officers of the troops camped nearest to where the property may have been destroyed. In each case of such stoppage the commanding officer will forward at once to these headquarters the names of the officers against whom these stoppages have been made.

II. Straggling, the greatest disgrace of any troops, for it produces every evil, will at once be stopped. Soldiers, and even officers, are prohibited from entering the houses of the citizens, except upon invitation. Neglect to enforce this regulation will cause any officer to be relieved of his command. Officers commanding, or on duty with troops in the field, will camp with their respective commands. The practice of officers taking houses of citizens or public edifices is prohibited. Officers and men falling out of ranks on account of sickness must do so with the written permission of the medical officer; otherwise they will be arrested and brought forward by the guard.

III. All commanding officers will hereafter use every exertion to procure leather, with which to shoe the troops of their respective commands, and a detail will be made from each regiment of such as know how to make and repair shoes, to engage in this work whenever the army is lying idle, even if it be but for a day at a time.

IV. The general commanding relies upon the energy of the proper officers of this command to supply many of the deficiencies which it has been impossible for the departments at the capital to prevent.

V. Division commanders will order their commissaries to purchase wheat and have it ground at the mills in the neighborhood. Where wheat cannot be procured they will purchase corn for grinding.

VI. It has been proven to the commanding general that soldiers are in the habit of selling government property of all descriptions. This unwarrantable, demoralizing, and vicious practice must and shall cease. Hereafter any soldier detected in such an act will be punished with the utmost severity. Any mounted soldier who shall sell his horse, or attempt to do so, shall, on the fact being established, be immediately transferred and sent to a foot command at a distant and disagreeable position, and his horse turned over to the quartermaster for public use. Any officer becoming aware of any violation of this order, and not doing his utmost to bring the guilty party or parties to punishment, will be relieved from command and brought before a court-martial for trial for neglect of duty. This order will be read at the head of each company in this command on at least three consecutive days.

VII. Quartermasters will hereafter be instructed to pay for the wood cut and burned on the encampments of the commands to which they are severally attached. Such payments will be made in accordance with the market price of wood, but not for larger quantities than are allowed by the regulations of the army.

VIII. No passes will now be granted to either officers or men to go more than six miles from their respective commands, unless it be to visit these headquarters.

IX. In future, ewes will not be slaughtered, unless it becomes absolutely necessary to do so in order to supply the pressing wants of this army. Commissaries should ration the commands with beef and pork as far as practicable.

X. Commanders of divisions and artillery battalions must do all they can to keep their men in as comfortable a condition as possible. They will direct their quartermasters to take charge of all the tanneries within reach, and cause all the hides and leather they can procure to be dressed and prepared for the use of the troops. Subsistence officers will cause to be collected as many supplies as possible, and they will give the men of the army and the Government teams to have wheat gotten out where the farmers have not the means at hand to do so. The order relative to impressment must be strictly adhered to. Rigid economy is exacted in the use of all supplies, and commanding officers will be held accountable for any destruction or unnecessary wastage.

XI. No more wheat shall be fed to stock.

XII. Quartermasters of this army are hereby authorized to exchange raw hides for leather. If it is found to be impossible to procure sufficient leather, shoes may be made out of the raw hides to supply the immediate wants of the men. Cold weather is approaching, and promptness in this matter is exacted.

XIII. Complaints have been made to the commanding general of this army, by farmers and defenceless women, of the bad conduct and depredations committed by some enlisted men unworthy to be called soldiers. Hereafter if any more complaints of the kind specified are made to these headquarters, the commanding general will place one-half of the army on guard to keep the other half in camp.

XIV. In conclusion, the General commanding appeals to every officer and soldier now with him, by that love which we all bear for our Government and the protection of families and their interests, to be ever ready to meet the foe, ever watchful to defeat his designs, and always on the alert to check his advances. Then, by the grace of a protective Providence, ever watchful, ever guiding us on to the great end of victory, our cause will succeed as sure as it is just and holy.

JUBAL ADAM EARLY,
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

Sketch of Brigadier-General Russell.

Brigadier-General David A. Russell, whose lamented death it is our mournful duty to record, was a gallant soldier and an accomplished gentleman. He was a native of Washington county, New York. Entering the West Point Military Academy at an early age, he graduated in July, 1845. Ten years of his subsequent life were devoted to operations on the Pacific coast. He was a captain in the 4th Regular Infantry. When the war broke out he was chosen colonel of the 7th Massachusetts regiment. He led the regiment with honor through the memorable campaign on the Peninsula under General McClellan.

For distinguished services in the battle of Williamsburg he was appointed brevet major in the regular army; passing through the battles of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, he was soon made a full major in the 8th Infantry, and subsequently appointed brevet lieutenant-colonel in the regular army for general good conduct during the whole campaign. In November of the same year (1862) he received his appointment as brigadier-general of volunteers, which was confirmed in the month of March of the following year. He commanded his brigade, on the left of the line, at Fredericksburg in December, 1862; at Salem Heights in May, 1863; in the expedition to Beverly and Kelly's fords in the following June, and at Gettysburg in July.

He presented to the War Department the colors which his brigade had captured on the Rappahannock. The General was highly complimented for his gallant conduct and important services while in command of his brigade, and was soon after entrusted with the command of a division. He took command of the 1st Division of the 6th Corps in November, 1863, and, with the exception of a short time, when he had charge of the 3d Division, he conducted the 1st Division through the sanguinary scenes of this wonderful campaign from the battles in the Wilderness through the fights at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and near Petersburg, down to the recent important victory in the Shenandoah valley, where the fatal force of a cannon ball closed his grand career. General Russell was a man of noble stature and pleasing manners. At the time of his death he was about forty years of age. His loss will be deeply felt by his companions in arms as well as by the country at large.

Sketch of Brigadier-General Upton.

Brigadier-General Emory Upton, who was wounded in the recent battle, is a young and gallant officer. He was appointed a cadet at West Point in 1857, and graduated in 1861. Early in May of that year he was appointed second lieutenant in the 4th Artillery, and almost immediately afterwards first lieutenant in the 5th. Just two years ago, in September, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the One-hundred-and-twenty-first New York Volunteers.

He served with his regiment as its commander until the following summer, when he had command of a brigade. He commanded the 2d Brigade, 1st Division of the 6th Corps at the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863, and at the passage of the Rapidan, in the following November. During the earlier operations of this year's campaign he (being senior colonel) had command of the same brigade. In that capacity he won distinguished honors in the eight days' battles from the Wilderness to Spottsylvania.

In May of the present year, upon the recommendation of General Grant, he was nominated brigadier-general of volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during those eight days, and his nomination was immediately confirmed. He has commanded his brigade in the 6th Corps, under General Wright, through the subsequent operations of the Army of the Potomac up to Petersburg, when the corps was detached and sent in pursuit of Early, first in Maryland, and more recently in the Shenandoah valley. It is hoped that General Upton will soon be enabled to resume his duties in the field.

Grant and Sheridan.

BRADLEY JOHNSON REPORTED WOUNDED.

BRISK SKIRMISHING ON THE WELDON RAILROAD.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—Nothing further officially has been heard from Sheridan, who is now, with his whole force, in active pursuit of Early's shattered army. An aggregate of three thousand prisoners had been sent in by him up to last night.

The highest estimate that has reached here of our losses in killed, wounded, and missing is two thousand.

The Rebel General Bradley Johnson is reported to have been seriously wounded in the fighting on Monday.

The hospital steamer *State of Maine* brings up three hundred sick soldiers from the hospital at City Point, mostly fever cases.

The mail steamer *Daniel Webster*, from City Point, reports affairs unchanged in front. Skirmishing and picket firing on our outposts continues, and it is especially heavy on the Weldon road.

Our depleted regiments are rapidly filling up, and the army is in excellent spirits and fine fighting trim.

THE NEWS AT HARRISBURG.

SALUTE FOR THE VICTORY.

Rebel Losses Underrated.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, September 21.—A gentleman who has just arrived here from Hagerstown says there was nothing additional there this morning in regard to Sheridan's fight.

A Union officer arrived at Hagerstown late last night, direct from Winchester, who reports that he heard no artillery firing during yesterday, but that Sheridan was still driving the enemy, who had retreated to Strasburg; and that the Rebel loss in killed and wounded will reach over five thousand, and in prisoners to at least four thousand. Our losses will scarcely reach two thousand.

A salute in honor of the victory is being fired here.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, September 21.—The steamer *Eagle* has arrived with Havana advices of the 17th.

St. Domingo advices state that the Spanish troops had been withdrawn from Porto Plata to Monte Christi.

Venezuela advices report all quiet there and that the gold mines were yielding largely.

The Rebel steamer *Denbigh* arrived at Havana on the 16th instant, from Galveston, and the *Swanna*, from Houston.

The latter had only 73 out of 300 bales of cotton, having thrown overboard 200 bales to escape an American cruiser.

The steamer *Honeysuckle*, from Key West, reports the arrival there of the captured steamer *Matagorda*, with 600 bales of cotton, while en route from Galveston for Havana.

An unknown coal laden American ship, abandoned, was found ashore on Mocarras reef.

There is nothing new from Mexico.

Major-General Philip Henry Sheridan.

THIRD EDITION

Gen. Sheridan's Army

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

SHERIDAN PURSUES THE REBELS.

He Chases them Forty Miles.

SEVEN DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS USED UP.

List of Rebel Generals Killed.

UNION RAIDERS AT GORDONSVILLE.

They Destroy Two Bridges.

A Bold Attempt to Cut Early's Army Off from Richmond.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN to whom the country is indebted for the great triumph near Winchester, chronicled in our columns yesterday, is a native of Perry County, Ohio, born in the year 1831. He was graduated at the West Point Military Academy in July, 1853, and at that time entered the army as a brevet Second Lieutenant of the First United States Infantry. During the years 1853-4 and 5 he served in the Indian campaigns in Texas; and in July of the last mentioned year, after serving a few months in command of one of the forts in New York harbor, he was ordered to California. Engaged for a while in the government railroad surveys on the Pacific coast, he was detached from that service to take part in the campaign against the Indians, in Oregon Territory. In the severe campaign, under Major RAINES, he greatly distinguished himself, and was highly praised by his commander for gallant and meritorious conduct in the fight at the Cascades of Columbia, April 28, 1856.

For the part he took in the settlement of the Indian troubles in Oregon SHERIDAN was very warmly eulogized by General SCOTT, then General-in-Chief of the army. Just after the breaking out of the Rebellion he was made Captain in the Thirteenth Infantry, and served for several months in St. Louis as President of a Military Commission convened at that place. In December, 1861, he was made Quartermaster of the Army of the Southwest, then operating in Southern Missouri, and afterwards in Arkansas under Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS. He remained with that army until after the great battle of Pea Ridge, in the spring of 1862, when he was appointed Chief Quartermaster on the staff of General HALLECK, then in command of the army before Corinth.

In May, 1862, he was offered and accepted the command of the Second Michigan Cavalry, and from this time he was in his proper element, and his great merits as a soldier in active field service were rapidly developed. Three days after he assumed command (May 30) he fought and defeated a considerable body of Rebel cavalry near Corinth. In eleven days after this he was entrusted with the command of a brigade of cavalry; and on the 1st of July he vindicated the choice of his commander by fighting and defeating a Rebel cavalry force of nine regiments under the notorious CHALMERS. This action was so brilliant that it won for him the star of a brigadier. Thus in one month he won his way by sheer force of active and meritorious service from the rank of major to that of general officer. In September of the same year he was given the command of the Third Division of the Army of the Ohio, then operating under BUELL in Kentucky. He fought his brigade with distinguished gallantry and success in the severe battle of Perryville in October of that year; and again, with still greater distinction, under General ROSECRANS in the victorious Murfreesboro' campaign in December, 1862, and January 1863. His services at this time were of such distinguished merit that he was made a major-general, to date from December 31, 1862. From that time on his career in the Tullahoma, Chattanooga and Chickamauga campaigns of General ROSECRANS, in the Chattanooga and Mission Ridge campaign with Gen. GRANT, and in the great campaign of the Army of the Potomac commencing in May, 1864, all the time as a most accomplished and successful general of a corps of cavalry, is still so fresh in the memory of the people as to render more particular mention unnecessary.

His dashing expedition to the rear of the Rebel lines near the Wilderness, in May last; his destructive foray on the Virginia Central Railroad, in June, and his almost ubiquitous operations against the enemy, with the splendid cavalry he had imbued with his own soldierly spirit, made him the terror of LEE's army in the early months of the campaign.

In all his various employments, whether as a subaltern in an Indian campaign, in the difficult executive duties of the Quartermaster's Office, as the Colonel of a cavalry regiment, as the General of an infantry division, as the General of a cavalry corps, or in the higher and more responsible position of commanding General of an independent army in the field, PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN, now Major-General, and Brigadier in the Regular army by appointment yesterday, has shown himself a most thorough and accomplished soldier, and well deserving of the laurel wreath the victory of Winchester will cast upon his brow.

WASHINGTON, September 21, 10:15 A. M.—Major-General DIX, New York:—This Department has just received the following telegram announcing the continued pursuit of the Rebels by General Sheridan.

Cedar creek, where Sheridan was crossing at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, is a short distance this side of Strasburg. He had pursued the Rebels over thirty miles from the point where he attacked them at daylight on Monday.

HARPER'S FERRY, September 21, 1864.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Reliable news from the front has been received. Our army was crossing Cedar creek yesterday at 3 o'clock. There has been no fighting. The following list of the Rebel Generals killed and wounded is correct:—

Generals Rhodes, Ramseur, Gordon, Terry, Goodwin, Bradley Johnson, and Fitz Lee.

From all I can learn the prisoners will approximate five thousand.

The indications are that the Rebels will not make a stand short of Staunton. They are evidently too much demoralized to make another fight.

JOHN STEVENSON, Brigadier-Gen.

General Grant transmits the following extract from the Richmond *Sentinel* of yesterday:—

"A slight ripple of excitement was produced here yesterday by the report that a Yankee raiding party was advancing on Gordonsville, and were within a few miles of that place. The result of all our inquiries on this head is, that this report originated in the fact that early yesterday a party of Yankee raiders, whose number is not known, visited Rapidan bridge, and after destroying it, proceeded to Liberty mills, five or six miles above, which they also destroyed. From this latter place they are believed to have gone back to Culpepper."

The operation alluded to by the Richmond *Sentinel* was by a force sent out previous to the battle of Monday.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

All Well at Atlanta—The Draft Proceeding Quietly, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, September 20, 9 P. M.—Major-General DIX, New York:—A despatch just received from General Sherman, at Atlanta, says:—"Everything continues well with us."

The reports of to-day show that the draft is proceeding quietly in all the States. In most of the districts vigorous efforts are continued to fill the quota by volunteers before the drafted men are mustered in. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Rejoicing over the Victory.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 21.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired by the Union Central Committee at noon to-day, in honor of Sheridan's great victory.

Sailing of the "Scotia."

NEW YORK, September 21.—The steamer *Scotia* sailed to-day for Liverpool with $350,000 in specie.

Among her passengers is the Hon. Hiram Sibley, President of the Russian American Telegraph Company.

Movements of Blockade-Runners.

HALIFAX, September 20.—The blockade-runner *Florinigan* has arrived here from Bermuda for repairs.

Sheridan's Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—Information received by the Government up to noon to-day makes it certain that Sheridan has secured 5000 prisoners, and that every hour more are being sent to the rear.

Pennsylvania Items.

—A great mass meeting of the friends of the Union in the lower end of Bucks county is to be held on the Fair Grounds at Newtown, on Saturday, the first of October. Eminent speakers have been engaged, and will be present.

—Farmers down county commenced taking up their late potatoes last week. The "Buckeyes" and "Peach-Blows" turn out pretty well; but the old Mercers, at one time very popular with farmers, yield very poorly, not being more than half a crop. Potatoes are selling in Doylestown for $1.50 a bushel.

Fresh pork bids fair to be a scarce article in the neighborhood of Doylestown the coming autumn. It is a question whether a sufficient supply of pork can be obtained to justify our sausage-makers to embark in the business, even at the high price of from $18@20 per hundred pounds, which it is supposed will be the price demanded by pork producers.

—Provost Marshal Yardley received orders on Saturday to proceed with the draft in Bucks county to fill up the quotas of those sub-districts which have failed to furnish their due proportion of men under the last call of the President. He is as yet without official knowledge of the full credits to be made to each sub-district towards their quotas, but will probably receive it soon. The draft is ordered to begin to-morrow. It is the belief of Captain Yardley that he will not be obliged to draft any men from Bucks county. Milford, Rockhill, and Bristol borough are still a few men behindhand, but they have yet several days left in which to procure them. Nearly all the other townships have now a small surplus to their credit over the number of men now required.

The Lucky Ones of Ward One—The President's Secretaries Drafted.

Among those in Ward One who are honored with a call to serve their country in the tented field, we find the names of Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, the President's private secretaries. Alderman Rapley is also one of the lucky ones whose tickets were drawn forth by the blind manipulator of the draft.—*Washington Republican.*

FIFTH EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

CAPTURE OF REBEL PRIVATEERS.

Pirates of Lake Erie Taken.

THEIR MOVEMENTS AND DESIGNS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—Commander Carter, of the United States steamer *Michigan*, has telegraphed to Secretary Welles, dated off Johnson's Island to-day, concerning the capture by pirates of the steamers *Parsons* and *Island Queen*.

He says they were pursued by him, and that he has got the principal agent a prisoner on board, and many of his accomplices.

He adds that all is well and safe at present, and that the object of the pirates was to capture the *Michigan*.

It further appears that Colonel Hall has six of the pirates on Johnson's Island.

A Salute for Sheridan.

BALTIMORE, September 21.—A national salute of one hundred guns was fired to-day by order of General Lew Wallace, from Fort Federal Hill, in honor of Sheridan's victory at the Opequan.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 20.—Political meetings are being held all over this State, and Agricultural Fairs are in progress.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 20.—Advices from New Zealand to July 3 state that the war was virtually closed. The British troops gained a signal victory a few days before the 3d of July, and the leaders of the insurgents were yielding unconditionally.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—8½ A. M., 61. Noon, 72½. One P. M. 76½. Wind, W. by S.

MEETING AT CONCERT HALL.—An impromptu meeting took place last evening at the Union League Hall, at which speeches were made by Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq., Major Brown, and Thomas M. Coleman, Esq. A recitation was made by Mr. N. K. Richardson, and several campaign songs sung by Mr. Paul Berger.

Mr. Fitzgerald pointed with pride to the victories of our armies, especially that just gained over the Rebels in the Shenandoah valley by Sheridan, and impressed his hearers with the necessity of preserving the fruits of these victories by strenuous and unceasing exertions to elect Abraham Lincoln in November.

Major Brown attributed the war and its attendant ruin and bloodshed, to the doctrine of States' Rights, which had been carried to extremes, and naturally resulted in division. He considered that the re-election of the President would be the popular reaffirmation of the doctrine of the supremacy of the National to the State Governments. Our allegiance to the first was paramount, and this war would result in the vindication of that principle.

Mr. Thomas M. Coleman had been a Democrat all his life, but he had voted in the last Presidential election for Bell and Everett, because he believed that the election of Lincoln would cause a revolution. It did cause a revolution, but the guilt was not upon the choice of the people then—Abraham Lincoln—he who will be the choice of the people again. He had supported John Bell in order to avoid war—which at all times was inconvenient and terrible—but since the South had refused to be ruled by the people whom it had ruled during the greater part of the existence of the republic—because it had refused to submit to a fair decision at the ballot-box—because they had invited and first levied war, he would vote at the November election for Abraham Lincoln. (Applause.) Lincoln will, if sustained in that election by the people, prosecute the war to a successful end.

The speaker discussed the question of slavery at length, citing his personal experience of it. He was born and had lived in the South for thirty years, and during that time had uncommon opportunities of studying its workings, both on the working class of whites, on the planters, and on the negroes themselves. It brutalized the planters and degraded the lower classes of whites almost to the low level of the slaves. Indolence and apathy in every concern of life was the result of the system, but the war was fast extirpating it. Referring to the victory of Sheridan, Mr. Coleman contended that this victory knocked one plank out of the Chicago platform, and one would be knocked out by every successive victory, until not a stick was left standing.

BOARD OF TRADE.—At the September meeting of the Executive Council of the Board of Trade, held on Monday evening, Mr. Souder occupied the chair. The report of the Committee appointed to investigate the cause of the falling off in the petroleum trade during the first quarter of the year occupied the attention of the meeting. The falling off is attributed to the long-continued closing of the Allegheny river during the past winter, thus shutting off from the Pennsylvania railroad, their only source of supply. The second quarter of this year shows a large increase of receipts as compared with the same period last year, and the total exports to foreign countries from Philadelphia from January 1 to September 10, 1864, show 5,144,561 gallons against 4,395,895 gallons to the same time last year—an increase of 746,666 gallons in regard to transportation and storage.

A communication was read and referred from Thomas Adamson, Esq., United States Consul at Pernambuco, urging upon the mercantile community of Philadelphia the great advantage which would result from extended commercial intercourse with Brazil. He says:—"Establish a line of steamers between Philadelphia and the ports of this empire, and the tide of foreign travel and trade that is now found upon the shores of Great Britain and France would flow to our own land. Philadelphia might build herself up a magnificent Brazilian trade, for which her superiority over New York as a flour market eminently fits her."

SOIREE DRAMATIQUE.—Mr. William E. Sinn, associate lessee and manager of Grover's New Chesnut Street Theatre, entertained a number of his friends last evening in a most pleasant and appropriate manner. The party consisted of several of the representatives of the Press Club of Philadelphia, and newspaper editors of Washington and New York who had known Mr. Sinn in those cities. After inspecting the theatre, and witnessing the magnificent spectacle of the *Sea of Ice*, the company were invited to partake of a neatly prepared repast near at hand, where all present enjoyed themselves hugely. The "health of Grover & Sinn," "success to the management of the New Chesnut," the "Press Club of Philadelphia," and the "health of our guests from the national capital and the commercial metropolis," were the toasts duly honored. Witty speeches and anecdotes followed, and the company separated at a late hour, highly pleased with the impromptu and altogether unlooked-for entertainment, with three cheers for "mine host" of the New Chesnut.

OUR SOLDIERS.—Mrs. Carver, from the hospitals at Fortress Monroe, is now in this city asking for funds to assist her in her labors as nurse. Contributions, no matter how small, may be enclosed to Wm. Ellis & Co., Market street, below Eighth.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—This morning William Furman was before Alderman Godbou upon the charge of shooting Edward Warrington. The two got into a fight at Thirteenth and Vine streets, when Furman drew a pistol and fired, the ball striking Warrington and glancing off. The accused was committed to answer.

ENTICING SOLDIERS TO DESERT.—Henry Welsh, William Muller, and Joseph Oliver were arrested yesterday upon the charge of enticing soldiers to desert. They were held for a hearing before the United States Commissioner.

POSTAL RAILWAYS.—The new railway postal system between New York, Philadelphia, and Washington is now fairly in operation, the first train having started from the first-named city on Monday evening. The clerks which went from that city numbered four. They did no work while on the trip southward. They went for the purpose of taking charge of the New York mail from Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and returned to New York with that mail, which they despatched by the way. The New York car took on board Baltimore and Washington clerks at a point south of this city, and these men distributed the mails for Baltimore, Washington, and other points, before the car arrived at those cities; as the New York clerks distributed the mail for New York and elsewhere before the Washington car arrived there. The plan of detailing clerks from the principal offices to distribute the mails due at each of them must necessarily be followed for some time to come, until men can be instructed in all the peculiar duties incident to the new service.

On the car which left New York last night, the Superintendent of the New York mails came to this city. A telegram was sent during the forenoon to Mr. Walborn, requesting him to send clerks to New York to undertake the distribution of the mails between that city and this; but the telegram arrived too late to despatch the clerks by the 2 P. M. train, so that the mail for this Post Office was received at midnight unassorted.

This morning, however, Mr. Walborn sent three clerks to New York, who will leave that city on the Washington train at 7½ o'clock this evening, and the work of distribution will be done by them during the passage of the train to this city. Thus it will be seen that the mails for the West and other points will be ready for forwarding in the early morning trains, the work being finished by the time the train reaches West Philadelphia. At this point mails for the South will be put aboard the New York and Washington train, and it is also the design of Mr. Walborn to place two assorting clerks upon this train to-night.

In the arrangement of this postal railway the letters are so separated that those for the boxes of the post office, according to the "sections" into which the five or six thousand boxes are divided, can be distributed at once at this office; that the letters for the callers at the "general delivery" box can be made ready immediately; and that the letters for the carriers and for the "stations" in this city can be given out on the arrival of the train here.

The cars contain every convenience which has been thought necessary for a thorough performance of the work. Besides the several hundred "pigeon-holes," into which the mail matter is distributed—these pigeon-holes covering a space equal to one entire side of the car—there is sufficient room for the mails, the tables required by the clerks, and for working space. There are also conveniences for resting and sleeping, and altogether the cars are fitted up with much taste and beauty. This early delivery is one of the first of the effects of the new system; and our citizens who desire to send letters southward at a late hour in the evening can do so when the train starts from West Philadelphia, before midnight this evening.

RETURN OF A REGIMENT.—The 104th Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Davis, is expected to arrive in this city from the front towards the close of the present week. Colonel Davis has succeeded in having this regiment discharged when their time has legally expired, and they will be mustered out of service possibly on Saturday. The 104th regiment was nearer to the city of Richmond on the day of the battle of Fair Oaks, more than two years ago, than any other regiment before or since that time. We learn it is contemplated by some of the citizens of Doylestown and vicinity to give these brave men a public reception when they reach that borough.

DEPARTURE OF BIRNEY'S SHARPSHOOTERS.—This regiment will leave Camp Cadwalader this afternoon, march into the city, and take the cars at Broad and Prime streets. The officers are as follows:—Colonel, J. W. Moore; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. W. Lyman; Major, O. P. Harding; Adjutant, John A. Leslie; Quartermaster, E. K. Poaek. Line Officers.—Captains A. W. Buchman, Co. A; Benjamin Brooke, B; Jesse Smallwood, C; Matthew Moore, D; Alex. McCuen, E; M. J. Cook, F; Charles Morris, G; —— Lyman, H; H. B. Essinger, I; Coleman Twining, K.

The friends of Colonel Moore intend presenting him with a fine horse and handsome trappings, which will be forwarded as soon as purchased.

ROUGH CUSTOMERS.—Two roughs, hailing from Pittsburg, and giving the names of Terence O'Connor and Florence McCarthy, got into a Fourth street car yesterday and insisted on smoking cigars. They were remonstrated with by the conductor, when they turned and insulted him. The assistance of the police was secured, and the two men were committed to answer by Alderman Shoemaker.

A VETERAN DOG.—The 3d New Jersey Regiment, which recently returned home, brought with it a large poodle dog. This animal belonged to the Assistance Fire Company of this city, and was in the service three years and six months, participating in many hard-fought battles.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants for the payment of the city bounty to thirty-five men were issued by the Mayor.

SAFE EXPERIMENT.—There are hundreds of persons in this city who are persuaded that a Sewing Machine in a family is very desirable, if not indispensable to its comfort, economy and health, and yet they hesitate to buy because they are undecided as to which is the best Machine. We can help them to solve the problem. The *"Florence"* instrument is unquestionably the most desirable Machine ever invented, and as every machine sold at the office of the Company, No. 630 Chesnut street, is warranted to give entire satisfaction, the experiment of buying one is *perfectly safe*. Try it.

BIG THINGS.—London is a great city, and New Yorkers regard their city as an immense municipality, and Philadelphia in square miles exceeds either or them. But if the Mayors of Nineveh and Babylon could revisit the earth they would laugh at the pretentions of the moderns. The area of Babylon was 200 square miles, surrounded with a wall 100 feet high, 25 feet thick, with one hundred brass gates, and Nineveh contained 60 square miles, and was surrounded with a wall 100 feet high, and wide enough for three chariots to drive abreast. Yet with all this they had no ready made clothing establishment where their citizens could be clothed handsomely and cheaply, as we can, with CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s First-class Clothing Store, under the Continental.

B. F. REIMER'S extensive and perfectly arranged gallery, No 624 Arch street, prompt to execute orders for his superb life-size photographs in oil colors, ivorytypes, or cartes de visite.

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THIRD AND CHESNUT STREETS.—Gentlemen of refined taste patronize this *recherche* establishment, from the fact that unadulterated Liquors only are sold on the premises.

WHY be troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pulmonary Complaint, when so sure a remedy as Jayne's Expectorant can be obtained? Sold at No. 242 Chesnut street.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S "Metaphysical Discovery," kills the root of every disease. Price $5. No. 410 Arch street. See advertisement in another column.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, September 21.—Cotton is very dull and nominal at $1.70.

Holders of Bark are firm in their demands at $46@46.50 for No. 1 Quercitron. There is little here.

Cloverseed is quiet. We quote at $13@14 ₩ 64 lbs. Timothy is in moderate request at $3.75 @4.25, with sales of 300 bushels. Flaxseed is worth $3.05@3.70.

The Flour Market is quiet, owing to the light receipts. The demand for export is limited, and the transactions small. The sales comprise 2000 barrels W. B. Thomas' extra, and 300 barrels "Redstone" on private terms. Small sales to the retailers and bakers are making at $10.75@11.00 for superfine, and $11.75@13.25 for extra family and fancy brands, as in quality. There is a steady inquiry for Rye, at $10.25@10.50. Corn Meal is quiet.

The market for wheat continues dull, and there is less firmness in the market. Prices have suffered a decline of 3@4 cents ₩ bushel. We notice sales of 5000 bushels old Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2.40@2.48; and some new do., at $2.50@2.58. White ranges from $2.70 to $2.80. Rye is in steady request at $1.60. Corn is dull at $1.70, with sales of yellow at that figure. About 1500 bushels mixed Western sold at $1.68. Oats are in moderate demand, with sales of 3000 bushels new at 90c.; and old at 93@94c. Barley and Malt are unchanged.

Whisky continues dull. Sales of Pennsylvania are reported at $1.81, and good Ohio at $1.80@1.87.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 21.—Flour is dull; sales of 6500 barrels at $7.30@10.45 for State; $11@11.00 for Ohio; $11@14.00 for Southern. Wheat and Corn quiet, with unimportant sales. Beef quiet. Pork heavy at $42.75@43.00 for Mess. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, September 21.

There is rather more doing in Gold this morning, but prices have declined, opening at 222¾, advanced and sold at 223¼ at 11 o'clock, fell off and sold at 222¼ at 12, and 222 at 12½.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Loans are offered on call at 6@7 per cent. per annum. Best paper is selling at from 9@12 per cent.

The Stock Market continues dull, but prices are steady. In Government bonds there is not much doing; 5-20s sold at 103¼, coupons off, and 7-30s at 110¼; 6s of 1881 are quoted at 107½@108.

There is rather more doing in Railroad shares, but the market is dull. Northern Central sold at 64; Pennsylvania Railroad at 73½; Reading at 64¾@65; Minehill at 61¼, which is a decline; Little Schuylkill at 46½; Catawissa preferred at 39¼, which is an advance; and Philadelphia and Erie at 33¼@33½; 357 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 85 for Beaver Meadow; 18 for Catawissa common.

Coal Oil shares are more active, but prices are without much change. McClintock sold at 6¾; Perry at 4¾@4¼; Densmore, 13; and McIlhenny at 7¾.

Coal stocks are rather quiet. Swatara sold at 13½; we quote Fulton at 8@8¼.

In Canal shares there is very little doing. Morris Canal preferred sold at 138; 32 was bid for Schuylkill, common, and 38 for preferred.

City Passenger Railway stocks, as we have noticed for some time past, continue dull; 70 was bid for Second and Third, 15 for Arch, 11 for Race and Vine, and 23½ for Girard College.

Bank shares continue firm; 162 was bid for North America, 132½ for Philadelphia, 64½ for Farmers' and Mechanics', 56 for Commercial, 29 for Mechanics', 81 for Western, 28 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics', and 46½ for Union.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 21.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

700 sh Curtis Oil.....	3¼	200 sh Big Tank.....	2¼
100 sh do.....	3¼	100 sh Swatara Coal.....	14¾
400 sh Ohiostead.....	2½	100 sh do.....	14¾
100 sh Mellhenny.....	7¾	500 sh Bronco.....	2½
700 sh Union Pet.....	3¼	100 sh Imtaoil Oil.....

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

PATRIOTISM AND POLITICS.

If one of the wise men of Greece were able to walk in front of our State House before and after a municipal election, unaccompanied by a contemporary of this generation, what strange thoughts would fill his mind! He would behold before him men who are so absorbed in the welfare of our city that not even considerations of interest can keep them at their trade or business; men who, in behalf of the interests of politics, forget all personal comfort; who toil with their tongues under a burning sun, without the pleasure of the noonday meal or the prattle of their children; who, with all this, are unappreciated; men whom the passer-by makes a jest of, or frets at for obstructing his way. Such a sage would surely exclaim:—"Here, indeed, I "behold disinterested patriotism; surely this "country is safe and lasting when its citizens "so eagerly watch the Acropolis of its power. "O Greece! never in thee have I seen such "things."

But if it were explained to the resuscitated Athenian that these patriots loved more their own than their country's welfare; that they watched not over the city's liberties, but for opportunity either to cringe and bow before some petty official in power, in the hope he may drag them to his own elevated position, or were seeking industriously recommendations for offices of all grades and kinds, we fear his raptures would turn into the just indignation such procedure so richly merits but so rarely receives. Yes, these thirsty seekers of office carry on their contemptible practices in the face of the world, and excite only a vapid joke or a passing sneer, instead of a healthy scorn that would at least show them that the great majority of our citizens cannot even see such base selfishness in others without a rebuke. As for reforming the office-patriots themselves, the idea is chimerical. They who can descend to the tricks of the trade of politics are too far gone to be changed in character and might as well be abandoned as incorrigible.

The wide-spread practice of office-seeking inflicts a three-fold injury—first, on the chief who is to appoint; second, on the appointee to office; and lastly, on the rest of the community. It is thought necessary, when one is elected to power, that he must draw after him a host of his own party to fill the minor offices whose control he holds; and hence it is not the best man who is elected, but the party man, and a well-meaning chief is thus encumbered with knaves and dolts, when his intentions are really just and good. While we are on this subject, we would like to know why a man who has honor, magnanimity, and nerve cannot break the chains of custom, and where a duty is merely ministerial, retain an efficient incumbent, let his party be what it may. This practice would raise a howl of denunciation from the lobbies at Washington, at Harrisburg, and in front of the State House, but it would be a noble herculean deed, which would crush the modern Hydra of office-seeking, and be embalmed by the thanks of all whose position would render the commendation valuable.

Upon the appointee or office-hunter the effect is blasting to morals, no less than to business. The tricks, artifices, and shams to which he has to resort are derogatory from all manliness, and are without number. Most offices in the United States, whether under Federal, State, or municipal disposition, rarely exceed three or four years as respects the term of service; and as the incumbent knows that after his term is out his business is shattered, if not ruined, he endeavors to supply the deficit by a species of indemnification, winked at by those in office, but styled embezzlement by outsiders.

It is impossible that a city or State should be filled with such officials, with their practices now and then leaking out, and the effects constantly beheld by its citizens, and not be tainted by the pollution; and such we fear is the influence of such patriotism and politics. A heartfelt popular interest in the affairs of a nation is undoubtedly its best security, and a guarantee of its prosperity; but when the interest felt is a coveting of the fattest office to be held, and a concern as to what party is most likely to be in and what out, and the like, it is undoubtedly in a sign of corruption in a community, which will cause every real patriot the deepest shame and apprehension.

HOW ARE WE GOVERNED?

Do the people of this country govern? We think not. To our mind the United States, politically considered, appears to be an oligarchy rather than a republic. Paradoxical as it may seem, the principle of representation has in practice become so absolute as to destroy, virtually, the popular element in the Government. There is a most complete substitution of the few who act and think for the many who do neither, save in a most slavish or mechanical fashion.

As elections are conducted now-a-days, the multitude cannot be said even to choose their rulers. The thing is all made up for them long before they are required to perform their little and formal part of the business; and when the day for it arrives, they march to the polls and deposit their ballots with no more intelligent sense of what they are doing than if they were pitching pebbles into the sea. Each one of hundreds of thousands of voters sinks his individuality in the unity of a party; and the party, through its small band of controlling, managing leaders, designates the candidates to be elected, the principles they are to represent, and the whole scheme of administrative policy they are to pursue in the event of their elevation to office.

This familiar routine of proceeding is, for the most part, blindly acquiesced in by the million; and the practical effect is that we have a civil system that is representative only in theory. The dominance of professional politicians among us, as a distinct class, has been rendered so supreme through the medium of party organization, nominating conventions, and all that sort of machinery, that the independence of the citizen, as a power in the State, is effectually nullified, and the sovereignty of the people a mere delusion. One of the striking evidences of this sad and humiliating condition of affairs is the free and authoritative tone with which a few hundred men often talk of withdrawing a candidate and effecting a fusion of parties representing several millions of actual voters, and affecting the political interests of millions of people.

These self-created autocrats seem to think that they hold the great body of the American population in a species of serfdom, and undertake accordingly to dispose of their suffrages in a national election very much as the haughty barons in feudal times were wont to engage for the amount of force with which they would support one cause or another in the wars of rival chieftains. Our demagogues treat the people as if they were a set of abject retainers, whom they can throw on any side in an electoral contest with the most perfect ease and certainty. There have been numerous instances when, within a few hours of a most important State or Federal election, an entire party ticket has been suddenly cancelled, and many thousands of votes transferred to an interest with which the necessary arrangement and understanding had been made. And this whole matter, seemingly so complicated and difficult in the number of separate wills and voices to be controlled, has been accomplished by a score of cunning wire-pullers, sitting together in a secret conclave and settling the condition of the bargain.

This is disgraceful to the country. It indicates a most discreditable state of political morals; it proves how shamefully the people have allowed themselves to be brought under subjection to corrupt party leaders; it places the government of the nation in the power of a few ambitious, designing men, who are always ready to sacrifice the public peace and happiness if they can but gain by it some personal profit and advancement. Politicians in all quarters of the Union change their principles as readily as their coats, and are never at a loss for some specious motive of patriotism to justify each successive act of apostasy. This would be bad enough if it stopped with the individual. But when one of these political Dalgettys undertakes to carry with him in his frequent desertions from party to party two or three thousand voters, whom, under the name of constituents, he regards as so many blind followers of his lead, the fact acquires an alarming import.

If there is any country in the world where every citizen, in the affairs of government, should think and act for himself, that country is ours. We cannot surrender here independence of thought without abandoning our liberties. The integrity and safety of the State depend ultimately on an intelligent and honest concern of every man in the choice of public servants, and the principles which are to be pursued in the National Administration. We have hitherto been too much controlled by organizations and creeds, and party cries. Political writers and political speakers have had too absolute a sway over our passions and reason. The time has come when every one who has a suffrage to cast, which is to tell on the interests of the Republic through the Government, should do his own thinking and voting.

The time has come when conventions and platforms ought to be considered as possessed rightfully of no authority to override the understanding and control the personal freedom of men in their political conduct. Never before, perhaps, was the welfare of the nation in more peril than it is now. Never before did the very integrity and perpetuation of our institutions so directly or so critically depend on the choice of a Federal executive, as now. Let the people, therefore, act with corresponding deliberation, earnestness, and independence, and all will be well.

NOW IN THE TIME.

At no period in the history of this sanguinary and long protracted war have the people been called upon to exercise more patience and moral courage than now. That we are approaching the crisis of the Rebellion cannot be questioned; and with faith in the patriotism of the Government and support to our brave armies in the field, we may honestly anticipate the return of peace and tranquillity within another year. Now is the time, then, to brace up for the closing struggle; to cheerfully respond to the appeal for more troops, and to hasten them into the field at the earliest practicable moment.

Thus far we have met the demands of the country, both for men and money, with an earnestness and promptitude unknown in the history of nations. We have sent our brave sons from our farm-homes, from our manufactories and workshops, without compulsion or regret. We have paid taxes in millions of money without demur or protest. This we did because we loved the old Union and its thousand beneficent institutions. Now is the time, then, to make the last sacrifice that shall crush the great conspiracy, and restore the nation to peace, prosperity, and happiness.

There are preliminary movements in the great army on the James that promise success before the first snows of winter shall whiten the hills and valleys of the Old Dominion. A victory there will destroy the last hope of the Confederacy. Grant has proved himself the ablest general that has commanded the veteran Army of the Potomac, and his determined and persistent efforts will ere long tell upon the Rebel stronghold. Now is the time, then, to strengthen the force under his command, and to encourage the brave, proud hearts that have struggled nobly on the field, in the trenches and the rifle-pits, without repinings or regrets. Nothing so encourages the soldier as the knowledge that his labors are appreciated, and his sufferings alleviated and sympathized with by friends at home.

The information derived from every part of the Confederacy is that their arms-bearing population is mainly exhausted, and that it will be utterly impossible to recruit their armies to their former strength or character. The recent appeals from the Governors in the Southern States is an evidence of their exhaustion, also of the extreme desperation of their cause. Now is the time, then, for the half million of men ordered by the draft to reinforce our armies, for with our present forces increased by one-half that number success must be certain and final. We honestly believe this last draft ordered by the President will be all the men required to finish the Rebellion, to break its back and legs, and give it a respectable burial.

There are unquestionably many weak and faint-hearted men in the free States that believe the country is ruined, that its treasury is bankrupt, and our resources terribly exhausted. Another class, principally broken-down and decayed politicians, are exerting a baleful influence to bring those forebodings into practice, to underrate our military successes, to depreciate our currency, and predict misfortune and failure. Now is the time to cheer up the doleful and desponding, to counteract the pernicious efforts of the disloyal, and with patriotic resolves and determined labor and sacrifice support the Government to the last. Loyal men of the North, now is the time.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

While every loyal paper in the land broke out this morning in a jubilee of large type over Sheridan's victory, the *Age* entirely ignores the glorious news, and crowds its thrilling details into an obscure corner with the smallest type.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

An Affecting Scene.—On Sunday evening last the congregation of Olivet Baptist Church, Sixth and Federal streets, listened to the farewell sermon of their pastor, Rev. Mr. Baldwin, who, after eleven years of active and very successful labor, is compelled to retire in consequence of ill health. The scene was deeply interesting. After an eloquent appeal to the congregation to continue to live in peace, a general farewell was taken, and many a tear was seen to fall as the hands were clasped, in many instances probably for the last time. Mr. Baldwin retires to the country to recuperate.

How the Soldiers Vote.—A day or two since a vote for the Presidency was taken at the Haddington Military Hospital, where there are upwards of a thousand sick and wounded men, nine hundred and sixty of whom are voters. The result was as follows:—

Lincoln	610
McClellan	350
Fremont	1
Majority for Lincoln	260

The Draft.—Preparations for the enforcement of the draft are being made. A stand from which the drawings will be made has been erected in front of the headquarters of the Provost Marshal of the Second District. Two wards in this district, the First and Seventh, are still very much deficient in their quotas.

Political.—The City Executive Committee of the National Union party, having received authority from the Commissioner of City Property, intend having a grand mass meeting in the Independence Square, and in the front of the State House, on Saturday evening, October 8, 1864.

Parade.—Last evening a meeting was held at the Commonwealth Building, to make arrangements for the parade of the Soldiers' Campaign Club, next Saturday evening. The Union Club, under command of Colonel William B. Mann, is expected to parade with the soldiers.

Republican Invincibles.—A meeting will be held this evening at Concert Hall of the Republican Invincibles. We earnestly enjoin all loyal friends of the Government to fall in and join this Association. Addresses will be made by several prominent Republicans.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded.—This morning 175 sick and wounded soldiers from the Washington Hospitals arrived at Broad and Prime streets.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $500,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $5 per share. Subscription price $1·50 per share

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, No 532 WALNUT Street.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"Oil Strike.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Bart-m Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in this vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

Married.

ACKLEY—WILKINS.—September 20th, 1864, at St. Paul's Church, Camden, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Garrison, Dr. HENRY A. ACKLEY, United States Navy, to Miss SALLIE A. WILKINS, daughter of the late Richard Wilkins, Esq., of Camden, N. J.

ALEXANDER—WASSON.—On the 14th instant, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Dr. Dorr, ISAAC J. ALEXANDER, of Philadelphia, to HARRIET, daughter of William Wasson, Esq., of Uttstown, Salem county, N. J.

CRAIG—BUCKLEY.—On the 20th ultimo, by Rev. William Barns, Sr., ROBERT J. CRAIG to Miss MARY A. BUCKLEY, all of Philadelphia.

TOMPKINS—ZANES.—On the 13th at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, J. H. Allison, by the Rev. C. A. L. Richards, ANDREW W. TOMPKINS to SALLIE B. ZANES, of West Philadelphia.

Died.

BRYER.—In front of Petersburg, on the 15th instant, from the effect of wounds received while on picket duty, JOSEPH Q. BRYER, of Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.

COFFUCK.—On the morning of September 19th, JOSEPH C. COFFUCK, in the 65th year of his age.

His friends are particularly invited to meet at his late residence No. 811 S. Tenth street, on Thursday, 22d inst., at half-past 1 P. M. Interment at Mount Holly, N. J., on Friday, September 23d, at 12 o'clock.

FIX.—On the 19th instant, at the Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, Lieutenant FRANCIS FIX, of the Invalid Corps, late Captain of the One-hundred-and-fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

McLAUGHLIN.—On the 19th instant, Rev. HUGH McLAUGHLIN, pastor of St. Anne's Church Fort Richmond, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends, also the reverend clergy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. Services and interment at St. Anne's Church.

SLOCUM.—On the 20th instant, WM. H. son of Wm. H. and the late Sallie M. Slocum, aged 4 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 427 Queen street, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SOOY.—On the 14th instant, SAMUEL SOOY, of Sussex county, Del., in the 58th year of his age.

WILKINS.—On Monday morning, the 19th inst., JACOB F. WILKINS, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral from the S. W. corner of Fourth and Noble streets on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

NOTICE.—COMMERCIAL BANK OF Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, September 20, 1864.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the "Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania" will be held at the Banking House on THURSDAY, the 29th day of October, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of deciding the question whether or not the said Bank shall become an association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, and of exercising the powers conferred by the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved the 25th day of August, 1864, and to take such action in relation thereto as may be necessary and proper.

By order of the Board of Directors.

9 21-30 S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Corn Exchange Bank,

Philadelphia, September 20, 1864.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia will be held at their Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and determining the question whether or not the said bank shall become an association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, and of exercising the powers conferred by the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act enabling the banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 25th day of August, 1864, and to take such action in relation thereto as may be necessary or proper.

By order of the Board of Directors,

9 21-30 J. W. TOUREY, Cashier.

A TEXT-BOOK FOR POLITICIANS.—McPherson's Political History of the Rebellion, 1861 to '64. For sale by

JAMES K. SIMON,

Office of the Rebellion Record,

9 21 3t No. 814 S. SIXTH Street, above Chestnut.

APPLETON'S

NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.

This invaluable work forms in itself a complete library of useful information. Published in various styles of binding.

AGENCY FOR PHILADELPHIA,

9-21-3t No. 518 S. SIXTH St., above Chestnut.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESTNUT Street, corner of Seventh. Established 1841. Incorporated 1865.

Young men prepared for the Counting-house and business life.

Thorough and practical instruction in

BOOK-KEEPING,

In all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.

PENMANSHIP,

Plain and ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen.

Commercial Calculations,

Business Forms,

Commercial Law,

Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.

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By sound and on paper, taught in a thorough and practical manner by a long experienced operator.

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s19-1m No. 637 CHESTNUT Street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—All who have used this standard Medicine for

ASTHMA,	CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,	PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH,	CROUP,
COUGHS AND COLDS,	HOARSENESS,

or any Pulmonary Complaint, attest its usefulness. In proof of this fact, we would state that for thirty years past the Expectorant has been before the public, and that each succeeding year has added to its popularity, and extended the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the Age for that class of diseases for which it is especially designed.

RECENT COUGHS AND COLDS, Pleuritic Pains, &c. are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing, and expectorant power.

ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration at once removes all difficulties of breathing.

BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in CROUP, PLEURISY, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant, and reliable.

Prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut street.

No. 413. Reasons why Dean has

REMOVED TO

No. 413 CHESNUT STREET,

(Opposite the Custom House.)

DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT STREET,

Will sell, Wholesale as well as Retail,

FROM TEN TO FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN YOU CAN BUY ELSEWHERE.

DEAN has the Largest and Best Stock in this city of the following list of Goods:—

1. The best Fine-cut Chewing Tobacco.
2. $1 Decade and Hough-and-Ready Tobacco.
3. Plain and Sweet 100 Virginia Tobacco.
4. Plain and Sweet Cavendish Tobacco.
5. Navy, and Congress, and Pig Tobacco.
6. The best stock of Havana Cigars.
7. The best stock of Domestic Cigars.
8. The best stock of Smoking Tobacco.
9. Pipes and Snuffs, &c.
10. Lynchburg Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
11. Killickinick Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
12. The Cash Fine-cut Chewing.
13. The Michigan Fine-cut Chewing.
14. Fine cut Chewing, 50 cents per pound.
15. Fine cut Chewing, 60 cents per pound.
16. Dean sells more than any ten stores.
17. Dean sells ten times cheaper.
18. Dean sells the Best and Cheapest.

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DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street,

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Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.

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PERRY & CO., Extensive Clothing House.
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The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
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At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
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At prices low for the times.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
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N. B.—Balance of Summer Clothing selling off at very low prices.

Bargains in Clothing.

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At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand,
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No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street,
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Fine Quality Champagnes.

Messrs. DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth Streets,
Have just received a
Fresh Importation
of
Charles Heidsieck,
Piper Heidsieck,
Madam Cliequot,
Green Seal,
Monum & Co.,
Toucher,
And other superior brands of Champagnes.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,

Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.

Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.

No. 518 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Pianos! Pianos! Pianos!

STEEK & CO'S PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. DECKER BROS PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,

Seventh and Chesnut streets.

DEAFNESS, EYE AND EAR,

THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH,

AND ASTHMA,

TREATED

WITH THE UTMOST SUCCESS,

BY DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,

Author of the recently published work,

THE EAR: ITS DISEASES AND THEIR TREATMENT.

Office, No. 1027 WALNUT street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with considerable satisfaction that Dr. Von Moschzisker can say that his success has indeed been great. He now is in the most gratifying state to entirely confine his instructions to DISEASES of the EYE and EAR, and the interest his patients (among whom are some very influential citizens) have from a sense of justice and gratitude, taken to promote it. Their testimonials, written in the very words of letters, can be examined at his Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. Von Moschzisker has by his published works and the many difficult cases he has treated with success under their notice, proven what he is able to perform in his professional capacity. For numerous patients courteously sent him by them, and kind notices of him and his works in their medical journals, he returns them public thanks.

APPARATUS.

The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, for the treatment of the above maladies has been by the highest medical authorities and all who examined it pronounced the greatest medical agent for the cure of DEAFNESS, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH and ASTHMA.

Those who suffer from any of those maladies have now the best and surest means of obtaining a cure.

All persons who consult Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER may rely that he will give them a candid opinion of their case, and what he is able to do for them. Office 1027 WALNUT Street.

9 21

THOUSANDS OF TEETH

EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reservoir Self adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.

DR. C. L. MUNNS,

9-19-1m No. 731 SPRUCE STREET.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOITET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on Any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching (as is from one to five inches. No. 726 RACE Street, Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia s10-3m

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street,

Has now Open his

FALL STOCK

OF

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

Consisting of

French Satins,
Rich Brocatelles,
Coteline, in colors,
Plain and Bordered Terry,
Union and All-Wool Reps,
French Satin de Laines,
English and German Damasks,
French Printed Lastings,
Cornices and Bands,
And every description of CURTAIN MATERIALS.

WINDOW SHADES

Of the newest Colors and Patterns.

LACE CURTAINS

One-third less than the present cost of Importation.

WALRAVEN'S (late CARRYL'S),

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AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.

CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES.

FIRST WEEK OF EDWIN ADAMS.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,

THE REGRETTO.

Adrian Deteligny.....Edwin Adams
Raymond.....Mr. James Carden
Elinor de Telgny.....Miss Annie Graham

To conclude with the sparkling comedietta of

WHICH SHALL I MARRY?

Nailem Tight.....Stuart Robson
Algernon Skipjack.....Mr. Marlow
Mary Moss.....Miss C. Jefferson

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. ADAMS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

GROVER & SINN.....Proprietors and Managers.

FIRST WEEK OF THE SEA OF ICE.

The management is happy to announce an engagement with the distinguished artiste,

Miss SUSAN DENIN,

Who will make her appearance every night this week as "Louise de Lascours" and "Organka" in

THE SEA OF ICE, OR, A THIRST FOR GOLD.

Admission, Family Circle, 25c.; Dress Circle and Parquet, 50c.; Reserved Dress Circle and Parquet Seats, 25c. extra. Orchestra Seats, $1; no charge for secured seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 7½.

FOURTH GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 24, at reduced prices.

CHRIST REJECTED,

The great and celebrated picture by West, the chef d'œuvre of the artist,

IS NOW ON EXHIBITION

AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,

No. 1025 CHESNUT STREET,

in addition to the ENTIRE Art Collection of the Academy. Admittance, 25 cents; Season Tickets, 50 cents. 9-14-1m*

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR place of Entertainment, Nos. 1007 and 1009 GERMANTOWN Avenue and 1101 N. SECOND Street (established 30 years ago by Mr. John Lips), has been enlarged and renovated, and now possesses all reasons unexcelled by any other establishment of the kind in the city.

A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Lovee, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating.

au22-1m HENRY HORNUNG, Proprietor.

FREE CONCERT SALOON.

The subscriber has opened the large and commodious SALOON, with extensive

SUMMER GARDEN,

attached,

N. E. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE,

and has engaged a full Orchestra, under the leadership of PROFESSOR A. BEETEL,

who will nightly perform a choice programme of National and other airs.

As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge, the proprietor is determined his establishment shall not be surpassed.

au25-1m CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

FALL STOCK.

An Elegant Assortment

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,

AND

MOURNING MILLINERY.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED

M. & A. MYERS & CO.,

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET.

GRAND OPENING!

OF THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STORE OF

JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,

No. 26 S. EIGHTH STREET,

ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,

Where will be found a most beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS,

IN THE CITY.

We have just Opened

1000 Pieces FLANNELS,
PLAIN AND FANCY.

500 Pieces MERINOES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED.

250 Pieces FRENCH POPLIN,
REP AND FIGURED.

200 Pieces WOOL DE LAINE,
Double and Single Width, Plain and Figured.

150 Pieces MOHAIR ALPACA,
Plain and Figured.

100 Pieces ENGLISH MERINOES,

Also a large Stock of Fancy and Staple

DRESS GOODS.

9-21 1m

M. A. JONES'

CELEBRATED

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRTS!!

EVERY SKIRT WARRANTED AND KEPT IN ORDER SIX MONTHS,

FREE OF CHARGE.

SOLD ONLY AT

No 17 N. EIGHTH STREET,

(Over Partridge's Trimming Store.)

NONE GENUINE UNLESS

OUR NAME AND NUMBER

IS STAMPED UPON THE WAISTBAND.

EXTRA LENGTH SKIRTS, and with any size waist, made to order at the shortest notice.

OLD SKIRTS MADE OVER AND REPAIRED.

Equal to New.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, of all sizes and styles, constantly on hand. 9-21-1m

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at

JONES & CO.'S

OLD-ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,

Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,

Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. au6-3m

GREAT CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, New Styles.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, NEW COLORS, AT THE MANUFACTURERS. No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET.

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY. AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

NEW DRESS GOODS

FROM AUCTION.

10,000 YARDS

SAXONY WOVEN DRESS GOODS,

Comprising the best styles of

ALL-WOOL PLAID CASHMERE.
ALL-WOOL FILLING TOIL DU NORD.
ALL-WOOL FILLING SCOTCH PLAID CHALLY.
ALL-WOOL FILLING TARTAN PLAID CHALLY.
SATIN-GROUND LASTING AND SPLENDID COLORS.
SATIN-GROUND LASTING, SCOTCH PATTERNS.
STRIPED CREPE BAYE.
SCOTCH PLAID LLAMAS.
BEAUTIFUL UNION CHECKS.
BEAUTIFUL FANCY UNION CHECKS.

Prices of the above range from 65 cents, upwards, and the stock comprises the BEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT WE EVER OFFERED.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

9-21-3t above Willow.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

Have ordered this Fall THE STUNNING STYLE PLAIDS, such as are used by the Children of the Nobility abroad.

Good All-Wool Plaids.
Good French Merinoes.
Good Irish Poplins.
Good French Poplins.
Good Brown Silks.
Good Black Silks.
Good Moire Antiques.
Good Fall Shawls.
Good Kid Gloves.

GOOD STOCK OF EVERYTHING.

9-21-3t

FRENCH MERINOES, $1·75.

FRENCH MERINOES, $1·85,

FRENCH MERINOES, 2·00,

From the auction sale of yesterday.

FRENCH MERINOES, MOUSLIN DE LAINES, of good fabrics and choice colors, which we are selling for

LESS THAN IMPORTATION COST.

FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES,

POIL DE CHEVRES,
TARTAN PLAIDS,
ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,
PLAID POPLINS,
PLAID MERINOES, &c. &c.,

All of which we have marked cheap, to secure an early and active trade.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET

It Above Willow.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES

OF 1860,

RALLY FOR 1864.

A MEETING WILL BE HELD AT

CONCERT HALL,

Chesnut Street, Above Twelfth,

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Old members and ALL OTHERS desirous of joining are earnestly invited to attend.

GEORGE INMAN RICHE,
PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM FOX,
Secretary. It

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—SPECIAL Meeting.—The Loyal Voters of the NINTH PRECINCT OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD Are requested to meet at the Union League House, THIRTY-EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS, To-Night, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock.

J. PAYTON,
Chairman Committee on Meetings.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING, FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, Philadelphia, September 20, 1864.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia will be held at their Banking House on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and deciding on the question whether or not the said Bank shall become an Association for carrying on the business of Banking under the Laws of the United States, and of ex

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers this Morning.

COPPERHEADS AND UNION—WHAT MARKS THE COPPERHEAD.

From the Times.

As the cat hid herself under the meal when all other expedients failed, so the Copperheads now hide themselves under profession for the Union. But the shift won't answer. The people know exactly what is concealed there. There has never been a time when Vallandigham, and Fernando Wood, and Seymour did not profess an unalterable determination never to give up the Union. On that matter we can cheerfully bear witness that their record is clear from the start. They have always protested the necessity of keeping the Union unbroken. Vallandigham framed the Chicago platform, and turned out the first resolution about unswerving fidelity to the Union, with as little hesitation as any other.

Of course these men are for a continued union with the South. They are not such fools as not to know that their only chance for future political power lies in the support of the South. The Democratic party, for a generation, has had its chief strength in the South. Cut the South loose from the Union, and the old bulk of the party would shoot to the bottom in an instant, and carry down with it every Copperhead of every stripe. It is no part of the Copperhead plan to commit any such suicide. We concede that the whole species—those that are spotted, and those that are all of a color, those with straight tongues, and those with forked tongues, those that cast their skins every season, and those that don't—are all alike for the Union.

But who cares for that? The question is not whether these Copperheads are or are not for separating from the South, but whether they are or are not for putting down the Southern Rebellion. That is the point precisely which they have got to meet. These flourishes about devotion to the Union, whether made by Vallandigham or McClellan, are not of the least account. They can divert the attention of no man of sense from the practical issue. What they have got to answer for before the people is not a settled purpose and a deliberate scheme to secure Southern independence, but the adoption of a policy which would either end in that or something else equally disastrous.

It is a policy of suspending the war against the Rebellion, which is pronounced in the Chicago platform to have been a "failure," and in the place of it to substitute a course of concession to any required extent. It is assumed, notwithstanding Jeff. Davis' constant asseverations to the contrary, that temptations can be offered to the Rebels that could induce them to lay down their arms, and consent to renew their connection with the North. This declared purpose to prostitute the national sovereignty to the demands of this wanton and utterly accursed Rebellion is the exact crime upon which these Copperheads are awaiting judgment.

All their talk about "unswerving fidelity to the Union" is sheer impertinence. The corporeal form of the Union is nothing without a soul. That soul is constitutional authority. Barter away that authority to armed revolt, and you destroy it. You make the nation a prey either to oppression or to anarchy. The form may remain, yet it is but a Mexico experiencing nothing but wretchedness, and exciting nothing but contempt.

But we do not believe that even the form would remain. "A cessation of hostilities" for purposes of negotiation, and "an ultimate convention," would, in all probability, end in the permanent division of the republic. The Confederate leaders would account the asking of an armistice by the North an abandonment of the war. They would take it, and justly, too, as an acknowledgment by the North of a "four years failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war," just as the Chicago platform declares. All further fear of coercion being thus taken away, they would, there is every reason to believe, listen to no propositions for a return to the old Union, but adhere with greater pertinacity than ever to an independent confederacy.

The leaders of their Rebellion understand well enough that it is not morally possible that the institution which made the Rebellion could ever again live in peace in the old Union—that it has attempted a parricide which it is not in human nature to forgive—and that whatever promises any set of politicians, in temporary ascendency, might make in its behalf, would be but as flax in the fire before the popular wrath that would surely follow. Offer to restore the fugitive slave law, to make any anti-slavery utterance in print or in speech a penal offense; to allow slavery to go into any territory, and to establish itself at pleasure under the protection of the National Government in any State; to remove every let and hindrance to the African slave-trade; to do everything conceivable for the political and material and moral furtherance of "the sum of all villanies," and then guarantee it by a recognition of an absolute right of secession the instant any of these stipulations are, in the judgment of any State, violated or infringed,—and yet all such concessions and all such guarantees would not be worth the paper they are written on.

As well bargain that henceforth on this continent light should give place to darkness, and that every stream should run backward. Jeff. Davis and the men who rule the South are not such novices as not to know this. They speak literally the will of the Slave power, when they say they will have "extermination or independence."

The cries for the Union raised by these Copperheads when working for "a cessation of hostilities," even if sincere, are worthless. This solid fact stands, that a cessation of hostilities would end in disunion; or that, if by any possibility it did not, the Union which would be bought by it would be an intolerable curse. In our civil relations there are three classes of men in this country—Union men, Rebels, and Copperheads.

A Union man is one who forever maintains that the Constitution is in its own words "the supreme law of the land;" that a President elected in accordance therewith, as was Abraham Lincoln, has a right to every executive power, civil and military, attached to the office by the Constitution; and that it is his duty to "take care," as the Constitution declares, "that the laws be faithfully executed." A Rebel is one who denies all such rights and powers and duties, and resists by force of arms.

Now what is a Copperhead? A Copperhead is one who believes that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and that the President has all executive power, civil and military, and that it is his duty to have the laws faithfully executed, except in case of rebellion; and that in that case the rebellion should rule to the extent of its sovereign pleasure.

The watchword of the Union men is reverence to the Constitution; of the Rebels, independence of the Constitution; of the Copperheads, sacrifice of the Constitution. Peace is the object of all. The Union men would get it by the maintenance of national authority; the Rebels by the prostration of the national authority; the Copperheads by a surrender of the national authority. That marks the Copperhead. Having that mark, no cry of Union can save him.

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

From the Tribune.

Hurrah for Phil. Sheridan! And for his gallant army, and for the Union which they fought for on Monday, and THANK GOD for the great victory which they won. We care not to repress the grateful exultation which we cannot but feel over this splendid success. It went with a thrill to the heart of every loyal man who heard it yesterday morning, and with a chill to the heart of every traitor in Richmond or in New York.

Consciously or unconsciously, it struck every one as the turning point in the great Virginia campaign, and it flashes upon us as the first victory in that valley of the Shenandoah which hitherto has been to us a valley of humiliation and almost of despair. We remember no victory in this war which has more suddenly and joyously awoke the sympathies of the North—not one which has been welcomed with a more enthusiastic delight.

The official despatches tell the whole story briefly, but comprehensively and clearly. General Sheridan—little Phil. Sheridan—attacked the Rebel army under Early at the crossing of the Berryville pike, over Opequan creek, just twenty miles southwest of Harper's Ferry, on Monday morning at daylight. Attacked him, and fought him all day long, "completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester, capturing about two thousand five hundred prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine army flags, and most of their wounded."

Sheridan adds:—"The Rebel Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed, and three other general officers were wounded." And still further:—"The conduct of our officers and men was most superb. *They charged and carried every position taken up by the Rebels from Opequan Creek to Winchester*"—that is, for five miles or more. From another despatch, also Sheridan's, it appears that the Rebel wounded in Winchester amount to some three thousand, so that the total of prisoners in General Sheridan's hands is between five and six thousand!

Add to this the other casualties, and it is clear enough that Early has lost in this fight of Monday not less than a third of his entire army—supposing him to have had from twenty to twenty-five thousand men. Nor is even that the end of the Rebel misfortunes, for Sheridan characteristically says in his despatch to General Stevenson:—"We have sent them whirling through Winchester, and we are after them to-morrow," (that is, yesterday). And remembering that Phil. Sheridan was General Grant's chosen cavalry leader, imbued with the instincts of that arm, we may well expect to hear that disaster and destruction hang close on the flying footsteps of Early's defeated forces.

The importance and the military merit of this crowning victory date far back of the day on which it was won. It is necessary to recall the long weeks of delay since dashing Phil. Sheridan was put in command of the Middle Department, and charged with the care of Early's movements. Remember how our first anticipations were disappointed; how Early in vain tempted Sheridan to battle; how patiently and conscientiously Sheridan has obeyed his instructions to keep the Rebel force in the Shenandoah occupied, yet never to permit them to cross the Potomac; how vigilantly the passes of that river have been guarded, and the meditated invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania thwarted and confused; how the long detachment of Early from Lee has been made to cost the latter the possession of the Weldon road, which his united forces might probably have held; how, in a word, this General of Cavalry has proved himself consummate master of the most tedious and difficult strategy in command of the infantry force of a great Department, on whose right administration has for two months depended the safety of the North, and the success of our army on the James; and by this tremendous test estimate the value and the merit of the victory which Sheridan has at length won.

Neither too soon nor too late; neither driving Early back to Richmond while he might have saved Lee his latest disaster, nor suffering him to slip away when he saw that the hope of his campaign had fled; no precipitation, no error, and when the moment came not a moment's delay—Sheridan has superbly vindicated, as did Sherman and the lamented McPherson before him, the surpassing judgment of men which our Lieutenant-General possesses.

Away with the doubt that under such leadership and such inspirations we are marching to final victory! Away with the coward hint of armistice, and away with the traitorous slander that the conduct of the war is a failure. From this latest triumph let us date anew the unfailing resolve of the North that the Rebellion shall never be yielded to, and never be bought off, nor ever be compromised with, but shall be utterly and finally crushed.

Reappointment of General Gillem.

The Senate having omitted to confirm General Gillem as Brigadier-General, the War Department has recommissioned him. This is richly deserved. The Senate was guilty of several omissions of this character, and the victories which its victims won are eloquent rebukes of its imbecility. We have in our mind's eye at this writing the name and the services of William D. Whipple, Chief of Pap Thomas' Staff, who, because he did not stoop to employ politicians to work for him, was not confirmed. Another commission should be issued to him at once.—*Chattanooga Gazette, 15th.*

—In St. Louis, on the 7th inst., as some soldiers were drinking in a saloon, one of their guns was discharged accidentally, and killed three persons.

WANTS.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED, BY A family of four persons, in a location west of RIDGE street, and north of SPRUCE. Address Box 1961, P. O. 9-19-3*

WANTED

THE HUMANE AND BENEVOLENT

To know that the

"Working Women's Relief Association,"

No. 736 ARCH STREET,

Has opened a REGISTRY OFFICE, where all women out of employment may find situations, free of charge, and where families desiring persons for household service can obtain all kinds of assistants, from a Governess to a Washwoman, upon the payment of a small fee. The patronage of the benevolent is particularly solicited for this Association, which proposes rather to help women to help themselves than to make them objects of charity. A workroom has been opened, where any kind of family and gentlemen's sewing will be promptly and neatly executed at a moderate price; the whole profit of the work to go into the hands of those performing it. 9-16-6t

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first class FINISHERS. Wages, $2.75 per day.

Applications may be made to Lieutenant Commander W. N. JEFFERS, at the Yard, by letter or in person, but none but first-class workmen, and such as do not claim exemption from military service on account of alleneage, need apply.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance,
9-12 12t Navy Department.

WANTED, WANTED,
WORK FOR CIRCULAR AND JIG SAWS
At
VANDUSEN, DAVIDSON & CO'S,
Penn Treaty Marine Railway and Ship Yard,
BEACH, above HANOVER Street,
Kensington,
ag8 12t* Philadelphia.

CIRCULAR AND JIG SAWING
EXECUTED WITH DESPATCH,
On reasonable terms.
At
VANDUSEN, DAVIDSON & CO'S,
Penn Treaty Marine Railway and Ship Yard,
BEACH, above HANOVER Street,
ag6-12t* Kensington, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without encumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,
THOS. M. PLOWMAN, No. 307 S. FOURTH Street.

MILITARY NOTICES

$580, $580, $580, $580, $580,
CASH BOUNTY
THE FIFTEENTH WARD

Will pay $580 Ward Bounty for three days only to a few more recruits. Choice given to enlist in any company or regiment. Apply this day to INAUGURAL RECRUITING Post Marshal's Office, corner BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets. 9-17 4t

SUBSTITUTES AND VOLUNTEERS
FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE,
And on Reasonable Terms,
W. D. HAVENS,
LICENSED BROKER,
No. 115 S. SEVENTH Street, Second Floor,
9-15 6t Room No. 10.

TENTH WARD.
250 MEN WANTED
TO FILL THE QUOTA OF THE TENTH WARD.
Highest Bounty Paid. Apply to
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
au8-tf No. 513 MARKET STREET.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARshal, First District, Pa., No. 245 S. THIRD Street
Philadelphia, August 11, 1864.

To insure prompt replies to all questions on ordinary subjects connected with the Enrollment, Draft, Exemption, Liabilities to Draft, Credits and Accounts of men furnished, Citizens are requested to make application to the Provost Marshal of the Congressional District for such information, and not to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington.

By order of the Provost Marshal-General,
WILLIAM E. LEHMAN,
au12-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LEGAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.
au5-tf C. G. McCAWLEY,
Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS,
FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furlough, needing SWORD AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth street.

PRESENTATION SWORDS
PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, by other house in the country, combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 8t6

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

Including au20-2m

BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

FALL GOODS.

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN AND ARE DAILY RECEIVING,

THEIR

FALL IMPORTATION

OF

NEW GOODS,

EMBRACING THE

NEWEST STYLES AND FABRICS,

To which they invite attention. 9-15-6t

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

M. K. WILLIAMS,

No. 903 MARKET STREET.

MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.
MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.
MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.
MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.
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MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.
MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.
MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.

Having in store a large stock of Muslins of all popular brands, some of which were purchased before the late advance in price, enables me to offer them either at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

As low as they can be purchased elsewhere, together with a large stock of

CHINTZES AND DELAINES,

In Stripes, Checks, Brilliants, Dots, and Figures; also a full line of fine Ballardvale

FLANNELS.

Heavy Twilled Blue, White, Red, and Grey Flannels.

TICKINGS, TABLE LINENS, BLANKETS,

And a fine assortment of HOSIERY,

At Nos. 2 and 4 N. NINTH Street, and
No. 903 MARKET Street.
9-19 mwf-3t M. K. WILLIAMS.

F. SCHUELLERMANN & CO.

NO. 23 N. EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Would invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

Which they have now open at less than market prices. Bargains in Broche, Blanket, and Stella Shawls, Dress Goods, Furnishing Goods, Men and Boys' Wear, &c. &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT No. 23 N. EIGHTH STREET. 9-17-6t

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. EMBROIDERIES, LACES, WHITE GOODS, VEILS, HANDKERCHIEFS. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

RUN NO RISKS!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4-75. Usual price $6-00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4-50. Usual price $5-00.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,
my9-6m No. 1246 CHESNUT Street.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

Closing out Late Importations 20 Per Cent. Less than Present Gold Rates.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTERS,

WILTONS, OF ENTIRE NEW PATTERNS,

VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES, Wire Goods,

With a large assortment of

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.

NEW VENETIANS, PALATINE, AND DAMASK-MARE DRUGGETTS.

WELL-SEASONED OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT STREET,

9-17-6t Below Seventh.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
feb-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (painted.) ¾ wide, 90, 95 and 99 cents; 5-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1·37 to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Strethlow's,) No. 247 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
ly7-3m

NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF FALL Clothing

New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
Opening this day
Opening this day
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Opening this day
AT JONES', S. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
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AT JONES', S. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
Strangers and citizens
Strangers and citizens
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Strangers and citizens
Invited to call and examine our stock
Invited to call and examine our stock
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Invited to call and examine our stock
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Before purchasing elsewhere,
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Before purchasing elsewhere,
Before purchasing elsewhere,
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Before purchasing elsewhere,
JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market sts.
JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market sts.
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JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market sts.
JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market sts.
JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market sts.
N. B.—Balance of Summer stock selling low.
au6-s&w1m

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.

Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.

The public are invited to call and examine.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
au7-wsm 2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Small Profits.	Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS.	NEWEST STYLES.

Lowest Prices in the city.

BOURNE,
au9-6mw-3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND au12-1m

WINDOW SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 N. SIXTH STREET,

Manufacturer of

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

REPAIRING ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED. au9-1m

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 403 N. NINTH STREET,

Gilt Oval Photograph Frames

au10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of our materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to sell my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

L. LUTZ,
au10-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

CAUTION.

ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.

This favorite Soap is now over seven years in use by at least

One Hundred Thousand Families

In Pennsylvania alone.

It is made upon entirely new principles, of perfectly pure materials, and always in the same way. It does away with the use of a Wash-board, and will wash twice as much clothes with two-thirds less labor than any other Soap made in the United States.

ITS GREAT POPULARITY

Has induced several brainless soap-makers to imitate it in appearance only, and, by offering great inducements to unprincipled dealers, put their spurious article on the market on the just reputation acquired by our Detersive.

Those desiring to purchase our Soap should examine and see that

OUR NAME AND TRADE-MARK

Is stamped upon EVERY POUND of the Soap before they take it.

VAN HAGEN & McKEONE,
au29-1m PHILADELPHIA.

EDWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY,

TAILORS,

No. 612 CHESNUT STREET,

Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices.

TERMS—NET CASH. se7-1m

DEPOT FOR

UNITED STATES REVENUE

AND

POSTAGE STAMPS,

FOR THE MIDDLE AND WESTERN STATES.

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

United States Postage Stamps sold wholesale and retail. Two per cent. discount allowed on all sales from Five to Twenty Dollars; Three per cent. on Twenty Dollars and upwards.

All orders should be sent to

JESPER HARDING,
Collector of First District,
9-14-1m No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

First Collection District of Pennsylvania, comprising the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Wards of the City of Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

The Annual Assessment for 1864, for the above-named District, of persons liable to a tax on Carriages, Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and also of persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the undersigned, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) at the Office, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, second floor, on and after THURSDAY, September 1, and until and including SATURDAY, September 24, ensuing.

PENALTIES.

All persons who fail to pay their Annual Taxes upon carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be liable to costs, as provided for in the 19th Section of the Excise Laws of July 1, 1862.

All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their licenses, as regulated by law, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provisions of the 50th section of the law aforesaid.

All payments are required to be made in Treasury Notes, under authority of the United States, or in notes of Banks organized under the act to provide a National Currency, known as National Banks.

NO FURTHER NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

JESPER HARDING,
Collector,
se1-21t No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, or the current rate for 7-30 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. [9-12]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,

NO. 1023, CHESNUT STREET.

Grand Opening, September 1, Paris, London, and New York Fashions. Just received, life size Paper Models of all the reliable and latest Paris designs, for Ladies and Children's Dress, arranged and elegantly trimmed, so as to present the most perfect resemblance to the original articles.

Patterns of Promenade, Evening, Home, Bridal, and Fancy Dresses; also, Cloaks, Mantles, Wrists, Jackets, Sleeves, Aprons, Sacks, Capes, Robe de Chambre, Under Garments, &c., and every style of garment adapted to Boys, Misses, and Infants, that has any claim for either novelty or utility, all accurately reproduced in Tissue Paper as soon as they are offered either in Paris or London. Dress and Cloak making in all its branches, and a perfect fit warranted. Cutting and Basting, French Fitting and Goffering. Mme. Demorest's skirts, Pads, Shields, French Corsets, Hooks, Eyes, Charts, and Quarterly Mirror of Fashion. au31-wfmlm

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABlished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.

Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care,
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1-28-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS.

For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences,

Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
mh29-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE BALANCE OF THE

$75,000,000 LOAN

Having this day been awarded, and our bids proving successful, we are prepared to sell to customers at once in large or small sums, any amount of this most desirable

GOLD SIX PER CENT. LOAN

AT THE MARKET PRICE.

We have always considered these 1881 BONDS as the

BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET.

There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the premium will, in our opinion, advance rapidly.

Parties having

5-20 LOAN

Will do well to call and EXCHANGE their 5-20's for this MORE PERMANENT LOAN, especially as now, owing to the German demand for Five-twenties, a high rate can be obtained for them.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
se10-1m Philadelphia.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

FINANCIAL AGENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

U. S. SIXES 1881.

Bonds of this very desirable Loan on hand and for sale at this BANK.

7 3-10th NOTES,

Of all denominations and in any amount, constantly on hand.

10-10 LOAN

AT PAR,

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

Subscribers have the privilege of paying the back interest from September 1 in United States Notes, adding 50 per cent. premium.

Conversion of 7 3-10ths per cent. Treasury Notes to the Loan of 1881 attended to.

All National Bank Notes received on deposit at par.

C. H. CLARK,
PRESIDENT.

Morton McMichael, Jr.,
CASHIER. se19-10t

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au1-tf No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. 6m-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh13

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in GOLD or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [3-14

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

2-9 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
au23-2m No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
au23-2m No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,

MANUFACTURING MACHINIST

AND

ENGINEER,

au27-1m No. 1621 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia.

STEAM HEATING FOR FACTORIES, Mills, &c. Heated with direct or waste steam. Also, coils for heaters, condensers, evaporators, &c.
se1-1m M. FOREMAN, No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

NEW GAME OF CARDS.

THE NEW MUSICAL CARDS

(Patronized by the Royal Family of England), are sent by post for THREE DOLLARS. They are a most amusing pastime, and teach Musical Time quicker than any other method.

"A most interesting and clever game."—Times.

"Admirably adapted for teaching Musical Time."—Illustrated London News.

Address A. JOYCE, No. 62 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, New York. au26-1m

EDUCATIONAL.

FIFTY CENTS.—LESSONS IN GERMAN, BY A NATIVE OF GERMANY, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH FLUENTLY, AT FIFTY CENTS AN HOUR. LADIES AND CHILDREN ONLY. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock, at
se19-2w No. 721 FLORIDA Street.

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY SCHOOL.
COURTLAND SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE,
Thirty-ninth and Market Streets,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 6.
Address,
au27-1m PROFESSOR E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D.

FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, REAR, of No. 41 N. ELEVENTH Street, reopens on the 5th inst. $15 per term of 22 weeks. All denominations admitted. [se1-1m*] W. WHITALL.

JAMES S. BIRD, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 229 SIXTEENTH Street, below Spruce. au23 1m*

MADAME EGERIE JULES MARTIN'S
MODERN CALISTHENICS;
Or Course of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION,
Approved by the Clergy, Surgeons, and Physicians of Philadelphia, as well as by the Principals of the best Schools, whose names are appended by authority.

These exercises have been approved of and authorized at St. Mary's Hall School, Burlington, New Jersey, on the 4th of August, 1856, by the late Right Rev. G. W. Doane, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of New Jersey, and have been continued since that time with marked success and the happiest results.

Classes will be attended

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

To the Friends of Lincoln and Johnson in Pennsylvania.

It is of the utmost importance to get a full vote of our gallant soldiers in the army for our county tickets at the October election.

The requisite machinery for carrying on that election will be furnished by the State government. The work of finding out who are enabled to vote, and of attending to the necessary work of enabling them to vote, devolves upon you.

It is necessary that every soldier from every county now in the army (except those recently enlisted) should be assessed at once, and the month tax of ten cents paid for each to enable him to vote.

On payment of the tax the collector must give a receipt in the name of the soldier. If you can, get duplicate receipts, and send one to the soldier by letter, and request him, if he votes by proxy, to enclose his receipt in the envelope with his proxy.

Tickets should be provided by each county, and sent to the field by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor, and by letter direct to the soldiers, wherever they are.

In order to secure a full assessment, it will be necessary for our friends in each district to make a thorough and immediate canvass of their respective districts, in order to find out the names of every soldier therein who is entitled to vote, and have them assessed.

We counsel our friends to attend to this at once.

The method of assessment is pointed out in section 6 of the act recently passed, viz:

Section 6. It shall be the duty of every assessor within this commonwealth, annually, to assess and return, in the manner now required by law, a county tax of ten cents upon each and every non-commissioned officer and private, and the usual taxes upon every commissioned officer, known by them to be in the military service of the United States or of this State, in the army, and when any omission shall occur, the omitted name shall be added by such assessors to the assessments and lists of voters, on the application of any citizen of the election district or precinct wherein such soldier might, or would, have a right to vote, if not in such service as aforesaid; and such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be exempt from all other personal taxes during their continuance in such service; and said assessors shall, in each and every case of such assessed soldiers or officers, without fee or reward therefor, give a certificate of such regular or additional assessment to any citizen of the election district or precinct who may at any time demand the same; and upon the presentation thereof to the tax collector of said district, or the treasurer of the said county, it shall be the duty of such officer to receive said assessed tax of and from any person offering to pay the same for the soldier or officer therein named, and to endorse upon such certificate a receipt therefor, and it shall also be the duty of said collector or county treasurer to receive said assessed tax from any person who may offer to pay the same for any of said officers or soldiers without requiring a certificate of assessment, when the name of such person shall have been duly entered upon the assessment books and tax duplicates, and give a receipt therefor to such person, specially stating therein the name of the soldier or officer whose tax is thus paid, the year for which it was assessed, and the date of the payment thereof; which said certificate and receipt, or receipt only, shall be prima facie evidence to any election or board provided for by this act, before which the same may be offered, of the due assessment of the said tax against, and the payment thereof by, the soldier or officer therein named, offering the same as aforesaid: but said election board shall not be thereby precluded from requiring other proof of the right to vote, as specified by this act or the general election laws of this commonwealth, and if any of said assessors, collectors or treasurers shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, or to perform any of the duties therein enjoined upon them, or either of them, he or they so offending shall be convicted and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than twenty nor more than two hundred dollars: Provided, That the additional assessments required to be made by the above section in the city of Philadelphia shall be made on the application of any citizen of the election district or precinct thereof, upon oath or affirmation of such citizen, to be administered by the assessor, that such absent soldier is a citizen of the election district or precinct wherein such assessment is required by such citizen to be made.

If any assessor refuses to perform his duty, apply to him the penalties herein pointed out.

It is of great importance to have the army vote secured for the October election, because the November election is materially influenced by that in October, and if we carry the State in the first election we are sure to carry it at the second.

There is a class of soldiers who are away from their companies and regiments, on detached duty, in hospitals, in the Veteran Reserve Corps, &c., and the election law provides that *wherever there is a less number than ten soldiers at any one place*, they may send a proxy to any friend at home to vote for them. The mode is pointed out by law.

Section 32. When any of the electors mentioned in the first section of this act, less than ten in number, shall be members of companies of another State or territory, or, for any sufficient and lawful cause, shall be separated from their proper company, or shall be in any hospital, navy-yard, vessel, or on recruiting, provost, or other duty, whether within or without this State, under such circumstances as shall render it possible that he or they will be unable to rejoin their proper company, or to be present at his proper place of election, on or before the day of elections therein mentioned, said elector or electors shall have a right to vote in the following manner:

Section 33. The voter aforesaid is hereby authorized, before the day of election, to deposit his ballot, or ballots, properly folded, as required by the general election laws of this State, or otherwise, as the voter may choose, in a sealed envelope, together with a written or printed, or partly written or partly printed affidavit, containing the name of the voter, the county, township, borough or ward of which he is a resident, and a written or printed authority to some qualified voter in the election district of which said voter is a resident, to cast the ballots contained in said envelope for him on the day of said election. Said statement and authority to be signed by the said voter, and attested by the commanding or some commissioned officer of the company of which he is a member, in the case of a private, and of some commissioned officer of the regiment in the case of an officer, if any of such officers are conveniently accessible, and if otherwise, then by some other witness; and there shall also accompany said ballots an affidavit of said voter, taken before some one of the officers aforesaid, and in the absence of such officers, before some other person duly authorized to administer oaths, by the laws of this State, that he is a qualified voter in the election district in which he proposes to vote, that he is in the actual military service of the United States, or of this State, describing the organization to which he belongs, that he has not sent his ballots to any other person or persons than the one in such authority mentioned, that he will not offer to vote at any poll, which may be opened on such election day, at any place whatsoever, and that he is not a deserter, and has not been dishonorably dismissed from the service, and that he is now stationed at ——, in the State of ——. Said sealed envelope, containing the ballots, statement, authority and affidavit as aforesaid, to be sent to the proper person, by mail or otherwise, having written or printed on the outside, across the sealed part thereof, the words, 'soldier's ballot for ——township, (borough or ward) in the county of ——.'

Section 34. The elector to whom such ballots shall be sent shall, on the day of election and whilst the polls of the proper district are open, deliver the envelope so received, unopened, to the proper election officer, who shall open the same in the presence of the election board, and deposit the ballots therein contained, together with the envelope and accompanying papers, as other ballots are deposited, and said board shall count and canvass the same in the same manner as other votes cast at said election; and the person delivering the same may, on the demand of any elector, be compelled to testify, on oath, that the envelope so delivered by him is in the same state as when received by him, and that the same has not been opened or the contents thereof changed or altered in any way by him.

These proxies *must be here before the second Tuesday of October*, so that whatever is done to secure them must be done now.

Let our friends in each district, in their canvass for this purpose, ascertain the names and address of all who are so detached, that they cannot vote with their regiments in the army, and send them proxies to them, with tickets, so that the blanks may be filled and returned in time for the October election.

Blank proxies can be had on application to the Chairman of the County Committee.

We call upon our friends throughout the State to take this matter in hand at once and push it vigorously to completion.

Having secured to the soldier the right to vote, let us see to it that he has every possible opportunity of exercising that right at the October election. By order of the Committee.

SIMON CAMERON,
Chairman Union State Central Committee.
A. W. BENEDICT, W. FUREY, } Secretaries.

Two Rebel Steamers on Lake Erie—What Will They Do?

The Government has received information that two armed Rebel steamers, fitted out on the Canadian coast, are at large on Lake Erie, and when last seen were off Bass Island.

By the terms of a treaty with Great Britain, the United States are prohibited from maintaining more than one vessel of war on Lake Erie.

The gunboat *Michigan* is there, and a protest was some time ago entered by the British Government that her armament exceeded the entire number of guns agreed upon for all the lakes on our Northern border. A compromise of that matter was effected, we believe.

But the *Michigan* is required at Johnson's Island, where the Rebel prisoners are confined, and there is nothing to prevent the Rebels from destroying the commerce of the lake and laying Buffalo under contribution.

We presume the pirates would compromise on election day with the Buffalonians upon the condition that their entire vote should be cast for McClellan and Pendleton.—*Wash. Republican.*

—The King of Spain, before his departure from Paris, sent a sum of twenty-five thousand francs to the Minister of the Interior to be distributed among the poor of Paris. Also, on leaving Bayonne, his Majesty gave a sum of two thousand five hundred francs to be distributed among the indigent of the town.

DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

—It is announced, apparently by authority, that Mr. Forrest will not play any engagement in Boston during the season of 1864-5.

—Mr. Leonard Grover's German Opera troupe is to commence an engagement at the Boston Theatre on the 10th of October.

—Gounod (who was only a few weeks ago reported to be insane) is said to be writing the incidental music for a new play for Madame Ristori, by Legouve, for production at the Theatre Lyrique. *On dit* that he is also rewriting the last two acts of *Mireille*.

—Some of the London musical celebrities are said to have discovered that the human voice, very strong and sharp, when singing near it, will crack a drinking-glass. Why not—when the drinking-glass has cracked so many human voices?

—*La France Musicale* says that Mr. Gran is to visit Italy at once, to form two operatic troupes, one for Havana and the other for the Western cities; and that paper adds that he will pick up leading celebrities at any cost and wherever they may be hidden.

—Mrs. F. B. Conway, at the Brooklyn Park, is playing old comedies and Shakesperian dramas with very fair success. Considerable changes and, as is alleged, improvements, have been made in the house during recess; and it seems probable that Brooklyn has really arrived at the dignity of a permanent theatre.

—Mad'lle Carlotta Patti has met with the most enthusiastic success at Alfred Mellon's first concert in London—singing the Bolero from the *Sicilian Vespers*, the Polacca from *Puritani*, and Benedict's variations on the *Carnival of Venice*, in all which, a leading London critical paper says, "she actually transported her hearers"—of course not to the penal colonies, but to the land of faerie.

—Mr. Dan Setchell commenced an engagement at the Boston Tremont on Monday last, opening with the late Frank Wood's burlesque of *Look the Forpost*. He is to be followed in a short engagement by Mr. Corson W. Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins have still been playing at the Howard Athenæum, with a new English feature in the shape of a play called *Waiting for the Verdict*. Mr. McKean Buchanan and his daughter Virginia are to commence there on Monday evening next.

—The late or present whereabouts and engagements of several of the theatrical people may be summed up as follows:—Miss Helen Western has been playing at Wood's, Cincinnati....Mr. William Warren, with Miss Josephine Orton and Mr. Charles Barron, is playing successfully at Grover's, Washington.... Mr. Henry C. Jarrett, who only had two theatres before, has now added a third in that at Port and, Maine....Mr. George Boniface and Miss Kate Newton are at Ford's, Alexandria.... Mr. J. C. Myers has taken the Toronto Theatre, to open October 3....Several of our valuable people have gone to New Orleans to play at King's Varieties. Among others, Messrs. Barton Hill, Scallan, H. F. Daly, Joseph Barnett, and Curtis; and Mesdames J. H. Allen, Viola Crocker Barrett, Josephine Henry, Preston, Chippendale, and Seymour. Mr. Scallan is to return in the spring, and go hence to Australia.

—An exchange gives the following interesting list of theatres destroyed by fire in the United States, with the time of their burning, which will be found highly valuable for reference:—Federal Street Theatre, Boston, February 2, 1798; Ricket's Circus, Philadelphia, December 17, 1799; Daniel Bowen's Museum, Boston, January 15, 1803; Richmond Street Theatre, Richmond, December 16, 1811; Chesnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, April 20, 1820; Theatre Natchez, Mississippi, September 4, 1821; Park Theatre, New York, was burned July 4, 1821, and December 16, 1848; Bowery Theatre, May 28, 1828; February 18, 1838, and April 25, 1845; New Bowery Theatre, New York, September 22, 1836; National Theatre, New York, September 23, 1839; New National Theatre, New York, May 23, 1841; Caldwell's Theatre, Cincinnati, October 22, 1839; New Theatre, Charleston, South Carolina, April 27, 1838; Mobile Theatre, Mobile, February 6, 1838; Cook's Theatre, Baltimore, February 2, 1838; Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, January 5, 1828; State Street Theatre, Mobile, November 13, 1842; Old American Theatre, Cincinnati, September 22, 1842; American Theatre, New Orleans, July 20, 1842; St. Charles, New Orleans, March 12, 1842; Providence Theatre, Providence, October 24, 1844; National Theatre, Washington, March 5, 1845; Niblo's Theatre, New York, September 14, 1846; Theatre Lafayette, Louisiana, March 18, 1850; Avon Theatre, Norfolk, Virginia, February 14, 1850; Wood's Museum, Cincinnati, July 15, 1851; National Theatre, April 22, 1852; Placide's Varieties, New Orleans, November 21, 1854; Chinese Museum, Philadelphia, July 5, 1854; National Theatre, Philadelphia, July 16, 1854; American Theatre, Placerville, California, January 3, 1854; Vamuchie's Museum, New Orleans, May 6, 1855; Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco, 1850; Lyceum, San Francisco, 1850; American Theatre, Sacramento, 1852; Forrest Theatre, Sacramento, 1861.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
T. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Robert P. King,
2. S. Morrison Coates,
3. Henry Inman,
4. William H. Kemble,
5. Barton H. Jenks,
6. Charles M. Funk,
7. Robert Parke,
8. Wm. Taylor,
9. John A. Hiestand,
10. Richard H. Corvell,
11. Edward Baldwin,
12. Charles F. Read,
13. Elias W. Hale,
14. Charles H. Siebler,
15. John Weiser,
16. David McConaughy,
17. David W. Woods,
18. Isaac Benson,
19. John Patton,
20. Samuel B. Dick,
21. Everard Bierer,
22. John F. Penny,
23. Ebenezer McJunkin,
24. John W. Blanchard.

By order of the State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON,
CHAIRMAN.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIFF,
HENRY G. HOWELL.

REGISTER OF WILLS,
FREDERICK M. ADAMS.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT,
EDWIN A. MERRICK.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES,
CHARLES O'NEILL.

CITY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS DICKSON.

CONGRESS,

First District.....JOHN M. BUTLER.
Second District.....CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District.....LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District.....WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District.....M. RUSSELL THAYER.

SENATOR—THIRD DISTRICT,
ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

REPRESENTATIVES,

First District.....WILLIAM FOSTER.
Second District.....WILLIAM H. RUDDIMAN.
Third District.....RICHARD BUTLER.
Fourth District.....W. W. WATT.
Fifth District.....JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District.....JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District.....THOMAS COCHRAN.
Eighth District.....JAMES N. KEENS.
Ninth District.....CHARLES FOSTER.
Tenth District.....SAMUEL S. PANCOAST.
Eleventh District.....FRANKLIN D. STERNER.
Twelfth District.....LUKE V. SUTPHIN, Sr.
Thirteenth District.....ENOS C. RENNEL.
Fourteenth District.....FRANCIS HOZD.
Fifteenth District.....GEORGE DE HAVEN, Jr.
Sixteenth District.....WILLIAM F. SMITH.
Seventeenth District.....EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District.....JAMES MILLER. 9-21-2t

FOURTH EDITION

Latest from Sheridan.

REBELS CHASED FORTY MILES.

PICKING UP STRAGGLERS.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to be Opened at Once.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—We have unofficial advices from the Shenandoah valley stating that General Sheridan has pursued Early's army over forty miles down the valley.

Our cavalry are constantly picking up stragglers, largely swelling the number of prisoners.

The railroad and telegraph lines to Wheeling will be opened in about two days.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The information from the army of the Potomac is that nothing of importance has occurred within the past three days.

The expected attack of the enemy on Monday did not take place, although from indications it was believed the Rebels seriously meditated an assault.

Scarcely a shot has been heard along the line for twenty-four hours.

A number of deserters come in every day, but bring no news.

Latest Southern News

SITUATION AT PETERSBURG.

REBEL FEARS.

HOW HOOD WAS WHIPPED AT ATLANTA.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

FROM PETERSBURG.

Press the Richmond Enquirer, September 17.

For three days past the enemy has been manœuvring to effect an expansion of his right wing, and, if possible, seize the Vaughan road. A battle has consequently been expected, and rumors are now current in Petersburg each day anticipating the event. At an early hour on Thursday morning, Warren's 6th Corps of Yankees, having left their works in the vicinity of the Weldon railroad, advanced and broke through General Butler's lines at Poplar Spring Church. Colonel D. D. Ferebee, commanding General Dearing's Brigade, met them, and after fighting them for four hours, with varying success, finally repulsed them, inflicting considerable loss.

The enemy succeeded in reaching Poplar Spring Church, and threw up breastworks at that point, but were compelled to abandon them. Our loss was small. The enemy left several killed and wounded, and a number of prisoners. These prisoners stated that this movement was an attempt on their part to advance their lines in the direction of the Southside railroad.

On yesterday morning the enemy made another attempt to extend the picket lines on the left, but were suddenly encountered by a portion of Wilcox's command, surprised, and driven back, losing eighty-nine in prisoners, and several in killed and wounded. We lost none.

The enemy have now a vidette post at the intersection of the Vaughan and Poplar Spring Church roads, which is now their most advanced point of occupation. Poplar Spring Church, from which they were driven, is situated in Prince George county, between the Vaughan and Boydtown roads, about two miles west of the Weldon railroad, and about four from the city.

FROM THE NORTH SIDE.

The city was disturbed with various rumors on yesterday of a fight on the Darbytown road. Official intelligence states that early yesterday morning a strong body of the enemy's cavalry advanced up the road near New Market and drove in our pickets. Later in the day, our forces made a dash upon the enemy, drove them off, and re-established our picket lines. No loss on either side is reported.

FINE CONDITION OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

Official information has been received that the Army of Tennessee is in splendid condition and spirits.

In a despatch to General Bragg, dated September 15, General Hood says he is very much gratified at the feeling now existing among the officers and men of his army, and that they are in better condition for the campaign at any time since they crossed the Chattahoochee.

Official information has also been received that the extra duty list (consisting of detailed men) is being materially decreased.

FROM GENERAL EARLY'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

FREDERICK COUNTY, Virginia, Tuesday, September 13.—There was considerable cannonading to-day, seemingly on the Opequan, southeast of Winchester. Guards with prisoners—one hundred and eighty, who have just passed up the road—say that it seems to be along the line from Gunner's Hill to Berryville. A force of men yesterday came up from the front, and went to work reconstructing the bridge over Cedar creek, on the valley turnpike. Constant reaccessions to Early's army pass down daily.

The Chicago platform and its occupants attract but little attention about here. Take the Northern estimate of the Constitution of the United States ("a covenant with death and hell"), their valuation of the Bible when it conflicts with an *ism*; their regard for a cartel, or any other obligation, and it is easy to deduce the worth of a political platform, even had there been a single genuine plank of peace in it. Simply *straws*, straws to show which way the wind blows at the moment in *their* country.

THE LATE BATTLE NEAR ATLANTA.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

CAMP NEAR LOVEJOY STATION, GA., September 5.—We have been so constantly in motion for a week, that it has been impossible to write you of the exciting operations in which we have been participating. And such is the fickle fortune of war, that we have scarcely heard that Atlanta has been relieved before we have to announce its fall.

The recent movement of Sherman, which, for a time, was enveloped in great mystery, has at last been sufficiently clearly developed. About the 20th ult. he withdrew his troops from our front, and with five corps crossed the Chattahoochee river, moved down about twenty miles, then recrossed at Sandtown and Sweet Water, moved to within a short distance of Jonesboro, on the Western and Macon railroad, and there threw up a strong line of intrenchments.

On the night of the 30th, General Hood ordered Lee's Corps, then about five miles south of Atlanta, to move down the railroad, Hardee's Corps having preceded it. Stewart's Corps and the militia under Major-General G. W. Smith were left within the works and the city.

At 9 o'clock the next evening, our line of battle was formed in front of Jonesboro, Hardee on the right and Lee on the left, and at once moved upon the enemy in his intrenched position. The enemy was massed in front of Lee, while the force opposed to Hardee's advance was chiefly cavalry. Our troops advanced steadily and unalteringly under a galling fire, drove the enemy along the entire line, and from his intrenched picket line.

The enemy, in front of Hardee, retreated to the river. Lee's Corps reached the enemy's principal line of works, but in consequence of their great strength and the greatly superior force of the enemy, was unable to carry them, and was withdrawn in order, and not followed by the enemy. Stevenson's Division, of Lee's Corps, suffered more than any other division, although the whole corps fought with great coolness and gallantry.

This division advanced under as heavy a fire of shot, shell and musketry as was ever faced by troops. Still it went on under the guidance of its gallant commander, whose coolness and presence of mind under fire have become proverbial. He was soon struck on the head by a ball partially spent, and although stunned, remained in the saddle, and retained command during the fight.

When almost at the enemy's works, Brigadier-General Cumming, commanding a brigade of Georgians, fell severely wounded in the thigh, and wounded also in both hands. Colonel Clack, of the 3d Tennessee Regiment, was killed outright. The loss of this division, in killed and wounded, exceeds five hundred.

On the morning of the 1st Lee's Corps was ordered to Atlanta. It arrived near the city about dark. It had now been determined to evacuate the city, and, after removing a large amount of stores, the troops were withdrawn, and Atlanta was left to be occupied by the enemy. Almost all the ordnance stores were saved, though about thirty cars loaded with ammunition, and four engines were destroyed. The enemy did not occupy the place until the following morning.

When it was known to the enemy that Lee's Corps had been sent off, he massed his five corps and attacked Hardee. He was again and again repulsed by Hardee's single line; but finally succeeded in entering the works at one point, and captured Brigadier-General Govan, and Howell's and Key's Batteries.

Except this small portion of his line, General Hardee held his position during the whole day, and with comparatively small loss. His loss during the two days is estimated at eight hundred, while the loss of the enemy on the left reaches the almost incredible number of ten thousand. It must be remembered, however, that the enemy charged our position repeatedly with five or six lines.

After leaving Atlanta, the troops marched to McDonald, thence to this place, where they joined Hardee. We are now in line of battle and confronted by the enemy, though an attack is not expected, as Sherman will, no doubt, be content to rest his army for a time, after having attained the great object of his campaign.

Whilst the fall of Atlanta, in consequence of the moral effect, is regretted, its possession is of no material advantage to Sherman. He finds there only empty houses, while our communications from Richmond to the extreme South are still open, and as secure as they have been for some months.

September 6.—The enemy disappeared from our front this morning.

UNITED STATES

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF 1881,

FOR SALE,

In amounts and sums to suit purchasers, at lowest market rates.

BONDS READY FOR DELIVERY.

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,

Opposite the Exchange.

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WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain a shining eye;
If to have a blooming cheek;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!

If to have a host of friends;
If ever true to mere amiable;
If with faith to bear in bosom to weal;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!

If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing it ne'er so long again;
If to live a time of peace;
If to die a time of grace—HEALTH!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish my three.

Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll do your parts in every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 50 cents. au8-tf

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE INTERMENT OF Deceased Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1016 HARD street, until noon of Wednesday, 28th instant, for interring the soldiers who may die during the month, commencing OCTOBER 1, 1864, of all deceased soldiers within the limits of the military district of Philadelphia, including Cramer, Chestnut Hill, Germantown, Sackett, Haddington, Darby, Gray's Ferry, Camp William Penn, White Hall, and Beverly, as well as any other Hospitals, Barracks, or Camps, that may be established within that term.

The interments to be made in plain but neat pine coffins, stained; the use of a hearse; a burial place; interring, and setting up at each grave of a head-board (to be furnished by the Government), and all charges necessary to make the burial complete.

Separate proposals to be forwarded for White Hall and Beverly, where there are Government Cemeteries established.

No proposals will be received unless properly filled in upon blanks, which can be had at this office, and must be guaranteed by persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

By order of Colonel Alex. J. Perry, Q. M. D. U. S. A.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
Captain and A. Q. M.

9 14-12t

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, First Division,

WASHINGTON CITY, August 31, 1864.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at CHESTNUT DEPOT, in open market, till OCTOBER 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain I. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Prices of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.

Prices of Artillery Horses, $175 each.

Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office.

se5-tuc30

PROPOSALS FOR STRAW FOR HOSPITALS, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1016 HARD street, until noon of TUESDAY, 20th instant, for furnishing to the United States, for six months, commencing October 1, 1864, all the Straw required for use at the various hospitals, barracks, and other public buildings, or camps, within the limits of the Military District of Philadelphia, including Chester, Chestnut Hill, Germantown, Sackett, Haddington, Darby, Gray's Ferry, Camp William Penn, White Hall, and Beverly, as well as any others that may be established within that time.

To be delivered at the depot to be designated by the Depot Quartermaster, in bundles and bales, and must include the delivery wherever ordered.

No proposals will be received unless properly filled in upon blanks, which can be had at this office, and must be guaranteed by persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserve to the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department U. S. A.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
Captain, A. Q. M.

9-14-12t

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
CLERK'S OFFICE, August 29, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 30th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing each of the following classes of stationery for the use of the House of Representatives of the United States, viz:

100 reams white quarto post paper, extra superfine, faint lined.

100 reams white commercial note paper, extra superfine, faint lined.

25 reams white commercial note paper, extra superfine, coarse ruled on all sides.

50 reams white commercial note paper, extra superfine, plain.

50 reams white foolscap paper, extra superfine, faint lined.

25 reams legal cap paper, extra superfine, faint lined.

10 reams flat cap paper, plain.

150 reams thin Manilla paper.

100 reams Manilla paper, 12 by 15 inches, weighing 11 pounds per ream, flat, very smooth and tough.

300 reams Manilla paper, 12 by 24 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream, flat, very smooth and tough.

300 reams Manilla paper, 27 by 37 inches, weighing 42 pounds per ream, flat, very smooth and tough.

25,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, 2¾ by 3¾ inches.

10,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, 3¾ by 5¾ inches.

10,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, 4¾ by 9½ inches.

15,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, 8¾ by 2¾ inches.

50 India rubber cushions.

100 tin buff adhesive envelopes, 7¼ by 3¾ inches.

1 press complete to emboss envelopes.

200 boxes steel pens, various kinds.

5 gross lead pencils, various kinds.

10 gross lead pencils, Faber's octagon and round, No. 2.

1 gross Faber's carmine and blue pencils.

4 gross pen-holders, different kinds.

2 gross rubber pen-holders, various sizes.

8 dozen bottles mucilage, small sizes.

10 dozen packs visiting cards.

12 dozen pink tapes.

20 pounds best scarlet sealing wax.

6 dozen diaries, for 1865, various kinds.

6 dozen memorandums, various kinds.

4 dozen portfolios.

2 dozen paper-folders.

3 dozen rubber rulers.

3 dozen paper weights.

12 dozen pen-wipers.

20 dozen pocket-knives, two, three, four, and six blades; pearl, shell, and ivory handles.

1 dozen pencil sharpeners.

2 pounds erasing rubber.

2 dozen rubber bands and rings.

300 skins parchment, 16 by 22 inches.

2 dozen quill pens.

3 dozen penholders.

In the supply of goods, contractors will be rightly required to furnish articles only equal to samples.

Proposals must be accompanied by the names of the sureties bid and to be offered.

As required by law, preference will be given to the productions of American industry, if equally cheap and of as good quality; and all persons making proposals to supply the articles will state whether the same are the manufacture of the United States.

The articles are to be delivered, free of any charge for carriage, at the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on or before the 15th day of November, 1864.

Each proposal to be endorsed "Proposal for Stationery for the House of Representatives of the United States," and addressed to the undersigned.

Samples of each class of articles proposed for must accompany the proposal, marked with the name of the bidder.

The utmost offering to furnish any class of articles at the lowest prices, quality considered, shall receive a contract for the same on executing a bond, with two or more sureties, satisfactory to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the performance of the same, under a penalty of twice the contract price, in case of failure, which bond must be filed in the office of the said Clerk within ten days after the proposals have been opened and the award declared.

EDWARD McPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives of United States.

se10-th29

A LADY IN THE LAST STAGE OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

From the Boston Journal.

JUNE 27, 1864.—I, Mrs. Nancy Sloan, of No. 85 Warren street, Chelsea, do certify that I have been afflicted for ten years. My right side was so paralyzed that I could not lie on it. During that time I suffered from catarrh, sore throat; would cough from one to two hours at a time; was very nervous; seldom could get a night's rest. I had a lung fever two years since, which reduced me to a skeleton. I had all the medical advice and medicines money could procure, but all to no purpose. I was fast taking the second stage of consumption. I was confined to bed when Mrs. H. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery was sent me. It was applied according to direction. I felt no better, but rather worse for some time.

My friends, seeing no benefit, said it was folly for me to think it would kill me; that I was too far gone and too weak to try anything more. But my mother said I would die if I did not find relief in the Discovery; and as it was the last trial to cure me that cost me a dollar, I thought I would. I was taken a circulation which was rushing into my system which was taking effect. As the circulation kept increasing my disease began to break up. It was six weeks after I began to apply the Discovery before I could get strength to go into Boston to see Mrs. M. G. Brown, and then I had to have help. The second time I ventured I went without help, and the third time I found my way without any difficulty. I began the use of the Metaphysical Discovery in May, and the result is on this 27th of July, that health and strength is fast returning to my emaciated frame.

My paralyzed side is restored to vigor; I can now rest well on both sides. My cough is gone, my nervousness, and sore throat are gone. I sleep well. All my irregularities have disappeared, and I must acknowledge that, by the providence of God, I was directed to the use of Mrs. M. G. Brown's Discovery, which has, as it were, been taken from the mouth of the grave and restored to my family and friends. I know in diseases are gone, and a general circulation has taken place, but expect it will take time to regain my lost flesh and strength.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

I, John A. Newhouse, of Quincy, do certify that I have been entirely deaf in my left ear for twenty years, and for the past six years my right ear has been so deaf that I could not hear conversation or public speaking of any kind. A cold settled in the church bell, and while I was sitting in the church. I have also been troubled for a number of years with a very sore throat, so that I was obliged to give up singing in church, for I had lost my voice. I had great pain in my head, accompanied with a roaring noise, almost to craziness. My head felt numb and stupid, and was a source of constant trouble to me.

I tried every remedy that could be thought of. I went to Albany, as many wanted to use Dr. Brandreth's pills. I would have nothing to do with them. About one month since I obtained Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and used it according to the directions on the bottles. And the result is that the hearing of both ears is perfectly restored, so that I can hear as well as any man. The great trouble in my head is entirely gone. My head feels perfectly easy and at rest. My throat, which was so diseased, is entirely cured, and I have recovered my voice again. I would not take one thousand dollars for the benefit I have received in the use of Mrs. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, DISEASED EYES, AND LOSS OF INTELLECT.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7, 1864.—I, Henry Marville, Jefferson street (near Mr. Brownfield's coal yard), Germantown, do certify that my son Joshua took brain fever and catarrh on the brain, which left him with discharges from the ear and diseased eyes. The discharges never ceased. His ears became quite large and unnatural, covered with scab. The pillows had to be changed during the night, so saturated were they with the discharges: it would be impossible to describe the condition of the ears. My family physician said he could do no good. His intellect also became impaired, that he cared not to be, or play with children. He took no notice of anything around him. Soon but the poorest can tell what our sufferings were in look and mind. In this condition,

Most providentially, about one year ago, I saw Mrs. M. G. Brown's "Metaphysical Discovery" advertised in the *Ledger*. I went to the Office, 416 Spruce street, and procured the medicine. My wife applied it faithfully and perseveringly. The medicine worked slowly at the beginning, but still we persevered, and the result is that our son is entirely cured of his diseases. His intellect seems to have awakened out of the sleep of death. He is considered now a bright and intelligent boy. The discharges from his ears have entirely ceased, and the ears have become small and natural. His eyes are clear and strong. My wife and myself are well satisfied that the great cure performed on our child by Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and must heartily commend it to all who suffer.

Mrs. M. G. Brown's Celebrated Poor Richard's Eye Water, $1 per bottle; small size 25 cents. Scalp Renovator, $1 per bottle.

A REMARKABLE CURE OF BLINDNESS.

CARTHAGE, C. W., July 25, 1864.—Mrs. M. G. Brown—Dear Madam:—I have been quite blind in my right eye for seven years. I have been to several doctors, whom I heard could restore my eyesight, but they never done me any good. I spent large sums of money to traveling to where I heard there were doctors who could benefit me, but none of them could do me any good. I thought my case hopeless, until told by a friend you could relieve me. I sent by a friend and procured your "Metaphysical Discovery," and in twenty-four hours after the first treatment, I could see quite distinctly. I am very thankful for my deliverance.

I remain yours, truly,

JOHN SELEY.

The Celebrated Poor Richard's Eye Water, $1; small size, 25 cents.

No. 416 ARCH Street.

Scalp Renovator, $1.

No. 416 ARCH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale in his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

ESTATE OF ROBERT V. MASSEY, DECEASED.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ANNA E. MASSEY, ROBERT V. MASSEY, JR., and JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Executors of the last will and testament of ROBERT V. MASSEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the executors, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Wednesday, October 5, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 311 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9-20-w5t JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Change the Place of Voting in the Third Precinct of the Fourteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That house Number 1121 Ridge Avenue be and is hereby fixed as the Third Precinct House of the Fourteenth Ward, the house formerly occupied for such purposes being no longer a place of voting.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this nineteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864